The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 5351 號一十五百三千五第 日五初月二十年戊甲治同 HONGKONG, TUESDAY, 12TH JANUARY, 1875. 二拜禮 號二十月正英 港香 [PRICE $2½ PER MONTH

Arrivals.

January 11, YUEN-TZE-FEE, British str., 339, M. Moalles, Manila 8th January, General.—D. LAPRAIK & Co.

January 11, ANADYR, French str., 3,660, Rigodit, Shanghai 8th January, General.—MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

January 11, FLEURS CASTLE, Brit. steamer, 1,622, Geo. B. Dickie, London 24th November, and Singapore 3rd January, General.—ADAMSON, BELL & Co.

January 11, MACTAN, Spanish steamer, 812, S. M. de Larrinage, Manila 8th Jan., General.—H. KIER.

January 11, AMOY, British steamer, 814, Drewes, Shanghai 8th January, General.—SIEMSSEN & Co.

Departures.

January 11, YUNG-CHING, str., for Canton.

January 11, EDMOND GRESSIER, for Whampoa.

January 11, KWANGTUNG, str., for East Coast.

January 11, SARPEDON, str., for Shanghai.

January 11, JAN PETER, for Taiwanfoo.

Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, JANUARY 11TH.

Sarpedon, str., for Shanghai.

Burra Noorfol, for Singora.

Lizzie H., for Manila.

Delia, for Macao.

Passengers.

ARRIVED.

Per *Amoy*, str., from Shanghai:—
40 Chinese.

Per *Mactan*, str., from Manila:—
163 Chinese.

Per *Yuen-tze-fee*, str., from Manila:—
For Hongkong.—Mrs. Harvey and 19 Chinese. For Amoy.—120 Chinese.

Per *Fleurs Castle*, str., from London, &c.:—
For Hongkong.—119 Chinese. For Shanghai.—Mrs. Duncan and child, Miss Hall, Miss Doig, Miss Foldarg, and Madame Telge, nurse and 4 children.

Per *Anadyr*, str., from Shanghai:—
For Hongkong.—Messrs. J. M. Forbes, J. Lapraik, James Richard, Marmeststein, Miss Clark, Mrs. Baldwin, and 16 Chinese. For Saigon.—Mr. F. Treille. For Marseilles.—Mr. and Mrs. McKenzie, Mr. and Mrs. Maitland, child and servants, Messrs. Colin Maclan, J. Mesny, D. R. Clark, A. B. Wheeler, Blarez, Berthen, A. Nicolas, J. Mabé, P. Lepain, and Loureiro.

DEPARTED.

Per *Sarpedon*, str., for Shanghai:—
4 Cabin and 20 Chinese.

TO DEPART.

Per *Burra Noorfol*, for Singora:—
4 Chinese.

Reports.

The Spanish steamship *Mactan* reports left Manila on 8th January, and had strong E.N.E. winds and high sea throughout.

The British steamer *Yuen-tze fee* reports left Manila on 8th January, and had strong monsoon with heavy Northerly sea and thick hazy weather. Saw the steamship *Mactan*.

The British steamship *Fleurs Castle* reports left London on 24th November, and Singapore on 3rd January. From thence to Hongkong had strong monsoon and heavy sea. Was hove-to all night off Taitami Channel with thick weather.

The British steamship *Amoy* reports left Shanghai on 8th January. Had moderate Southerly winds the first twenty four hours, then strong winds from the Northward, increasing to a gale on the 10th, with a heavy sea running. From Breaker Point light variable winds and thick rainy weather. Passed a Company's steamer on the 8th, off Lightship. Passed the steamship *Kwangtung* off Single Island, on the 11th.

MANILA SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

December 15th, str. Formosa from Amoy and Hongkong, Stelano from Hongkong, Henriette Behn from Hongkong; 16th, str. Yuen-tze-fee from Amoy and Hongkong, str. Paragua from Singapore; 18th, French corvette Montcalm from Saigon, Lepanto from Manado, &c.; 19th, Perla de Oceano from Manado, &c.; 22nd, str. Penedo from Japan, Villa de Rivadavia from Hongkong; 23rd, Joseph Hayda from Singapore, Cutwater from Singapore.

DEPARTURES.

December 12th, str. Panay for Singapore, str. Hailoong for Hongkong & Amoy; 18th, Romeo for London; 20th, str. Yuen-tze-fee for Hongkong and Amoy, str. Formosa for Hongkong & Amoy; 23rd, Rosa for Santander; 24th, Scoloo for Boston, Etta Loring for London.

Vessels Expected at Hongkong.

(Corrected to Date.)

Vessel's Name.	*From.*	*Dates.*
Alejandro	New York	Feb. 10
Frances	Shields	Feb. 19
Cleopatra	Penarth	April 8
Canton	Falmouth	June 26
Breme	New York	July 10
Fontenaye	London	July 13
Charite	Cardiff	Aug. 16
Maria	Cardiff	Aug. 16
Pallas	Hamburg	Sept. 2
Invincible	London	Sept. 9
Fede e Speranza	Swansea	Sept. 14
Hansa	Cardiff	Sept. 16
Bonita	Cardiff	Sept. 16
Varana	Hamburg	Sept. 19
Nankin (s)	London	Sept. 20
Life Brigade (s)	Shields	Sept. 26
Fluellin	Sunderland	Oct. 5
Miako	London	Oct. 7
Chusan (s)	Glasgow	Oct. 8
August Frederick	Swansea	Oct. 13
Livingstone	Kiel	Oct. 23
Green Jacket	Penarth	Oct. 24
M. Washington	Boston	Oct. 24
McNear	Newcastle	Oct. 30
Castria	Shields	Oct. 31
Eleanor	London	Nov. 4
Papa	Hamburg	Nov. 5
Harwich	Liverpool	Nov. 6
Admiral Tegethof	Cardiff	Nov. 8
Anna Dorothea	Swansea	Nov. 8
Dorothea	Cardiff	Nov. 11
Osaka	London	Nov. 12
Sophie	London	Nov. 13
Panama	Cardiff	Nov. 13
Ceylon	London	Nov. 17
Hilberina	Glasgow	Nov. 20
Villa Franca	Liverpool	Nov. 21
Juno	Cuxhaven	Nov. 23

Auction Sales To-day.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., At 12 Noon, A Library of Valuable Books.

G. O. ROGERS, D.D.S., *DENTIST*, No. 7, ARBUTHNOT ROAD. tf 247 Hongkong, 1st December, 1874.

JOHN SKINKER, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

Sole Agent on the Pacific Coast for Winchester Repeating Arms and Ammunition; Du Pont's Blasting and Sporting Powder; Lake Superior and Pacific Fuse Company's Safety Fuse. [Jy 925 June 15

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....5,000,000 of Dollars.
RESERVE FUND..... 775,000 of Dollars.

Court of Directors:—
Chairman—W. H. TOBBES, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—The Hon. R. ROWETT
A. Adamson, Esq. | A. F. Heard, Esq.
E. R. Belilios, Esq. | H. Hoppius, Esq.
J. F. Cordes, Esq. | S. D. Sassoon, Esq.
Chief Manager.
Hongkong—James Greig, Esq.
Manager.
Shanghai—Ewen Cameron, Esq.
London Bankers—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.
INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months' 2 per cent. per annum
6 " 4 " "
12 " 5 " "
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
Credits—granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts—granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
JAMES GREIG, *Chief Manager.*
Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East,
Hongkong, 8th August, 1874.

THE QUEENSLAND NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
Incorporated under the Companies Act, 1863.
CAPITAL, £500,000.
HEAD OFFICE, BRISBANE.
DIRECTORS:
HON. F. H. HART, M.L.C., Chairman.
HON. A. B. BUCHANAN, M.L.C.
HON. THOS. M'ILWRAITH, M.L.A.
AUDITORS:
FREDERICK ORME DARVALL, Esq.
W. F. DIGBY, Esq.
GENERAL MANAGER:
E. R. DRURY.
BRANCHES:
BEENLEIGH.
CHARTERS TOWERS
COOKTOWN.
GYMPIE.
MARYBOROUGH.
MILLCHESTER.
ROCKHAMPTON.
ROMA.
STANTHORPE.
TOOWOOMBA.
TOWNSVILLE.
AGENTS IN LONDON:
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON;
THE NATIONAL BANK OF AUSTRALASIA.
AGENTS IN NEW SOUTH WALES:
THE CITY BANK.
THE MERCANTILE BANK OF SYDNEY.
AGENTS IN VICTORIA, SOUTH AUSTRALIA, AND WESTERN AUSTRALIA.
THE NATIONAL BANK OF AUSTRALASIA.
AGENTS IN NEW ZEALAND:
THE BANK OF NEW ZEALAND.
AGENTS IN NEW YORK:
MESSRS. LAIDLAW & CO.
AGENTS IN SAN FRANCISCO:
THE BANK OF CALIFORNIA.
AGENTS IN INDIA AND THE EAST:
THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.
6m 1139] [July 21, 1874.

TO LET.
THE HOUSE No. 3c, Hollywood Road. Apply to E. R. BELILIOS. 15d 58 Hongkong, 11th January, 1875.

TO LET.
With Possession on the 1st February next.
THE First-class Detached PREMISES situated on Marine Lot 22 on the Praya Central, (at present occupied by Messrs. BOURJAU & Co.,) consisting of DWELLING HOUSE and OFFICES fronting the Sea, and GODOWNS of extensive Capacity in the rear.
Apply to T. G. LINSTEAD. 22 Hongkong, 4th January, 1875.

TO LET.
With Immediate Possession.
THE Desirable FAMILY RESIDENCE, Bonham Road West, lately occupied by N. J. EDE, Esq., containing Ten Rooms, Bathrooms, Out-houses, and Stabling, &c.
Apply to THOMAS GREEN, *P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office.* tf 2043 Hongkong, 7th December, 1874.

TO LET.
THE whole, or part, of the Residence known as "THE HERMITAGE."
Apply to T. ALGAR, *9, Hollywood Road.* tf 977 Hongkong, 23rd June, 1874.

TO LET.
THE PREMISES at present occupied by THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Queen's Road.
Apply to G. FALCONER. tf 1070 Hongkong, 7th July, 1874.

TO LET,
With Immediate Possession.
DWELLING HOUSES Nos. 2 and 3, Alexandra Terrace.
Two DWELLING HOUSES and OFFICES, Nos. 14 and 16, Stanley Street, lately in the occupation of Messrs. RAYNAL & Co., which have recently been thoroughly repaired.
PREMISES No. 44, Queen's Road, lately in the occupation of Messrs. G. DUMOST & Co.
HOUSE No. 4, Gough Street.
HOUSE No. 35, Wellington Street, thoroughly repaired, lately in the occupation of Messrs. ROSE & Co.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co. tf 2050 Hongkong, 23rd December, 1874.

TO LET.
HOUSES Nos. 5 and 7, Aberdeen Street, and No. 38, Hollywood Road.
Apply to A. F. ALVES. 1m 31 Hongkong, 5th January, 1875.

HONGKONG PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPANY.
Corner of Wyndham and Wellington Streets,
(Nearly opposite the German Club,)
Open daily, Saturdays excepted.
REDUCTION OF PRICES.
AFTER this Date and until further notice, Prices will be as follows:—

Cameo Portraits, (if in one order)	for 1 doz.	$4.00
Do. do.	for 2 doz.	7.00
" "	" 3 "	9.00
" "	" 5 "	12.00
Cabinet Portraits, "	" ½ "	5.00
" "	" 1 "	8.00
Portraits 8 by 6, plain,	each	6.00
" worked up and mounted	"	10.00
Enlargements made from any Photograph (faded or otherwise) colored in oil and framed complete,		$5.00
Views from Negatives in Stock,	each	0.50
do do	per doz.	5.00

Outdoor groups at private houses on Saturdays by arrangement.

Views of Private Houses and Grounds to order, first copy,		$10.00
Extra copies,	each	0.50
Patrons of the Hongkong Photographic Rooms can get their servants taken at, first copy,		0.50
Extra copies,		0.25

N.B.—Suitable Colours for Dress are black, brown, and green.
During the cold season the best light for portraiture is from 10 till 1.
tf 2068 Hongkong, 10th December, 1874.

Intimations.

CHINESE IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT LOAN,
FOR £627,615 STERLING.

FIRST ISSUE £539,748 18s. 0d.
STERLING.

INTEREST.
8 per cent. per Annum, payable in Foochow on 19th June and 19th December of each Year, till 1884 inclusive.
THE CORRESPONDING DATES IN HONGKONG ARE 30TH JUNE AND 31ST DECEMBER IN EACH YEAR.
THE CORRESPONDING DATES IN LONDON ARE 19TH AUGUST AND 19TH FEBRUARY IN EACH YEAR.

PRINCIPAL.
Repayable in Foochow, 3/20ths on 19th June, 1876, thereafter 1/20th every 6 months. Bonds to be drawn in London, first drawing to take place during the month of June, 1876. All payments of Interest and Repayment of Principal are to be made through THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

SECURITY.
Certain portions of the Imperial Foreign Maritime Customs Revenues of China assigned to THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
IN TRUST FOR THE BONDHOLDERS.

ISSUE PRICE Ninety-five per cent. at Exchange 4/1½ per Dollar ($462.94).

THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION will receive Subscriptions in Hongkong and in Shanghai for 3,000 Bonds of £100 each, of £300,000 of the above Eight per cent. Chinese Imperial Government Loan, repayable at par by drawings in London, the first drawing to take place during the month of June, 1876, thereafter every six months until the Loan is paid off.

The Bonds are to Bearer, and are of £100 each. They will be dated Hongkong, 31st December, 1874.

Subscriptions will be received by the above Bank at the price of £95 per £100 Bond, with exchange 4/1½ per dollar, Hongkong Currency, payable in the following instalments:—

£1 or $ 4.87 per Bond	on Application.	
£4 or 19.49 " "	on Allotment.	
£90 or 438.58 " "	Ten days after Allotment.	
£95 or $462.94		

The Subscription Lists in Hongkong and Shanghai will close at 1 P.M. on Saturday, the 16th January, 1875, after which time no Subscriptions will be received.

Interest on the full nominal amount of each Bond accrues in Hongkong, from the 31st December, 1874. Subscribers have to pay Interest on the same amount at Eight per cent. per annum from that date until the date of payment of the last instalment.

Subscribers may pay up in full on allotment.

Public drawings for the redemption at par of the Bonds are to be made in London in the months of June and December of each year, beginning in June, 1876, in presence of the Bank's London Manager and of a Notary Public. The Bonds drawn will be paid off at par and the numbers will be duly advertised in at least two of the principal London Newspapers and the *Hongkong Government Gazette*.

The Coupons and Drawn Bonds are payable at the Office of THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION in Hongkong, and at its Branches in London and elsewhere.

These Bonds are issued in the name of the Imperial Government of China, under authority granted to the above Bank by His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of China, by Articles of Agreement made at Foochow on the 28th day of November, 1874, and Principal and Interest are secured by the hypothecation of certain portions of the accruing Imperial Foreign Maritime Customs Revenues of the Ports of Canton, Foochow, Ningpo, Shanghai, Kiukiang, Chinkiang, Chefoo, Tientsin and Newchwang, to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, in Trust for the Bondholders.

The Imperial Government of China has no Foreign Debt, and its Foreign Customs Revenues exceed Ten Millions of Taels annually (£3,000,000 Sterling.)

Copies of the Articles of Agreement and papers relating thereto and of the Form of Bond may be seen at the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation's Offices in Hongkong and Shanghai, where copies of Prospectus and Forms of Application may be obtained.

Default of payment of any instalment will render all previous payments liable to forfeiture.

Where a less amount is allotted than was applied for, the surplus of the deposit will be applied, in whole or in part, as the case may be, towards the payment of the amount due on allotment.

Provisional Certificates to Bearer for £100 each, dated Hongkong the 31st December, 1874, will be issued on payment of the last instalment, and the Surrender of the Receipts for the previous instalments; and these Certificates will be exchanged for Bonds to Bearer with Coupons attached, at the first half yearly payment of Interest.

CHINESE IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT LOAN.

FORM OF APPLICATION.

To the CHIEF MANAGER,
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

Having paid to you the sum of £.....or $.....being a deposit of £1 or $4.87 per Bond (£100) on.....Eight per cent. Chinese Imperial Government Loan Bonds (1st issue) ..... beg to apply for such Bonds in terms of the Prospectus, and.....agree to accept the same, or any smaller number that may be allotted to....., and to pay the further instalments thereon, at the times stated in the Prospectus.

Name (in full).....
Address.....
Date.....

If it be desired to pay up in full on allotment, the applicant to sign underneath.....
Desire to pay up in full on allotment.
Signature.....

BANK'S RECEIPT.

Received of....., the sum of £...or $..... being a deposit of £1 per £100 Bond on application for .....8 per cent. Chinese Imperial Government Loan Bonds (1st issue.)
For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
Chief Manager.
£..... or $.....
2173 Hongkong, 28th December, 1874.

TRANSLATION.

DOCUMENTS Translated from ENGLISH into CHINESE and GERMAN, Or from GERMAN, CHINESE, FRENCH, SPANISH, ITALIAN or PORTUGUESE, into ENGLISH, by competent hands.

Special attention paid to PROTESTS, EXTENDED PROTESTS, and other Documents containing NAUTICAL, ENGINEERING, or other TECHNICAL Terms.

Terms for European languages.—
Fair copy, per legal folio..... $1.00
Extra copies, " " 0.25
Special agreements made for Chinese Translations or lengthy documents in other languages.
Address "TRANSLATION," care of *Daily Press* Office.
6m 2115 Hongkong, 15th December, 1874.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION
OF A
PRIVATE LIBRARY OF VALUABLE BOOKS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Rooms, Queen's Road,
THIS DAY,
the 12th January, 1875, at Noon, (*instead of at the time previously advertised*),—
A PRIVATE LIBRARY of VALUABLE BOOKS, comprising:—
WORKS in general LITERATURE; HISTORY; LAW; THEOLOGY; ART; NATURAL HISTORY; POETRY; TRAVELS; FICTION; &c., &c., and including a complete set of
AUDUBON'S BIRDS OF AMERICA, with 500 beautifully Colored Plates after Nature; about 20 valuable Books of Engravings and Illustrated Works, including one of the grandest works of RUBENS and VAN DYCK of royal 8vo. size, containing 88 plates by distinguished Engravers; also several Books of Engravings by Bartolozzi and others from Works of the OLD MASTERS in Her Majesty's collections; one by Marcony de Ghuy of Portraits and other Works in the NATIONAL GALLERIES OF FRANCE, of great rarity and beauty; a complete set of LODGE'S PORTRAITS OF 240 ILLUSTRIOUS PERSONAGES OF ENGLISH HISTORY, after HOLBEIN, TITIAN, VAN DYCK and other Artists, 8 volumes, uncut; three complete sets of ENCYCLOPÆDIAS; SHAW'S ZOOLOGY complete in 27 volumes, with about 1,500 plates; LORD CAMPBELL'S LIVES of the LORD CHANCELLORS, 7 volumes; PRESCOTT'S WORKS, 15 volumes; WASHINGTON'S Writings, 12 volumes; L' HISTOIRE DES VOYAGES, by LAHARPE, 30 volumes; REVD. DR. CHANNING'S Works, 9 volumes; DEBATES IN THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES, edited by Colonel Benton, 9 volumes; MACAULAY'S Works, 13 volumes; EMERSON'S Works, 6 volumes; NEANDER'S CHURCH HISTORY, 9 volumes; LORD BACON'S Works, latest edition, 14 volumes; ADDISON'S complete Works, 5 volumes; &c., &c.
Catalogues will be issued, and the Books will be on view on *Monday.*
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.
2193 Hongkong, 7th January, 1875.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from Messrs. FRAZAR & Co., to Sell by Public Auction,
TO-MORROW,
the 13th January, 1875, at Noon, at the Kowloong Dock,—
Sundry Broken YARDS and MASTS, &c.
Also
One Metallic LIFE BOAT.
And
One FINNACE BOAT
Ex Ship "Morning Star."
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.
J. M. ARMSTRONG, *Auctioneer.*
73 Hongkong, 12th January, 1875.

FURNITURE SALE.

LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co. have received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on
THURSDAY,
the 14th January, 1875, at Noon,
At Messrs. BOURJAU & Co.'s (Praya),—
The whole of their substantial and Elegant HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of:—Elegant English-made DRAWING ROOM SUITE, Bombay and Canton Black-wood Marble-top TABLES, Handsome Gas CHANDELIERS, BRACKETS, Gilt Framed MIRRORS, ENGRAVINGS, PIANO, CANDELABRAS, Handsome Marble VASES, China VASES, Window CURTAINS and POLES, &c., &c. Extension DINING TABLE, SIDEBOARD, WHATNOTS, Dinner and Dessert SERVICES, CUT GLASS, Electro Plated and Silver WARE, CUTLERY, &c., &c. Iron BEDSTEADS, Mahogany WARDROBES, CHEST of DRAWERS, COUCHES, Marble Top WASHSTANDS and TOILET TABLES, TOILET MIRRORS, CLOTHES HORSE, CARPETING and RUGS, &c., &c.
Office DESKS, CHAIRS, SAFES, BOOKCASES, FURNITURE in Compradore's Office, Platform SCALES, KITCHEN UTENSILS, COOKING STOVE, &c., &c., &c.
Also,
A HOUSE BOAT, Complete.
Catalogues will be issued prior to the Sale.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.
J. M. ARMSTRONG, *Auctioneer.*
62 Hongkong, 12th January, 1875.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from A. H. L. COLE, Esq., to Sell by Public Auction, on
MONDAY,
the 18th day of January, 1875, at Noon, at his Residence, at the *China Mail* Office,—
The whole of his HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., comprising:—Drawing Room, Dining Room, and Bed Rooms SUITES, Blackwood Carved TABLES and CHAIRS, ENGRAVINGS, MIRRORS, CHANDELIERS, CARPETS, Hearth RUGS, SOFAS, EASY CHAIRS, CHAIRS, Dining TABLE, SIDEBOARD, WHATNOTS, Card Table DAVENPORT, WARDROBES, CHEST of DRAWERS, TOILET TABLE and GLASS, WASHSTAND and SET, BEDSTEADS, CROCKERY, GLASS and PLATED WARE, &c., &c., &c.
And
A Splendid 7 Octave COTTAGE PIANO in Rosewood, by BORD, Paris.
Catalogues will be issued.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.
J. M. ARMSTRONG, *Auctioneer.*
67 Hongkong, 12th January, 1875.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from Mr. W. GARDNER, to Sell by Public Auction, on
TUESDAY,
the 19th day of January, 1875, at Noon,—
The STOCK-IN-TRADE, GOOD-WILL, and FIXTURES of the HAMBURG TAVERN, situated in Queen's Road West, No. 272.
Also,
The whole of his HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, at No. 282, Queen's Road West.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.
J. M. GUEDES, JR., *Auctioneer.*
71 Hongkong, 12th January, 1875.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned will hold his WEEKLY SALE
TO-MORROW,
the 13th day of January, 1875, at his Sale Room, Queen's Road Central, at Noon,—
The usual Assortment of MISCELLANEOUS GOODS.
Also,
An Invoice of Patent English-made SAFES of different sizes.
An Invoice of Table Kerosine LAMPS.
And
Sundry HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and PIANO.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.
J. M. GUEDES, JR., *Auctioneer.*
69. Hongkong, 12th January, 1875.

FURNITURE SALE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, at the Residence of DAVID KYLE, Esq., No. 211, Queen's Road East, on
THURSDAY,
the 14th January, 1875, at Noon,—
The whole of his HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, comprising Green Rep-covered CHAIRS, COUCHES, Window CURTAINS, WARDROBES, BEDSTEADS, WASHSTANDS, MIRRORS, SIDEBOARD, Dining TABLE and CHAIRS.
CROCKERY and GLASS WARE.
&c., &c., &c.
Also,
2 MILCH GOATS.
1 Lady's SEDAN CHAIR.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.
50 Hongkong, 9th January, 1875.

NOTICE.

ALL CLAIMS against the British Steamship "*Regalia*," Capt. C. HARRISON, must be sent in to the Undersigned before 10 A.M. TO-MORROW, the 13th inst., or they will not be recognized.
JUSTUS LEMBKE & Co., *Agents, S. S. "Regalia."*
44 56 Hongkong, 9th January, 1875.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

THE Government of Japan publishes on the 12th Month (December) of each year, for the use of Mariners, a
DESCRIPTIVE LIST
OF ALL THE
LIGHTHOUSES, LIGHT SHIPS, BUOYS, AND BEACONS,
Established by them—giving the characteristic appearance and correct bearings of each.
Mariners are requested not to purchase any List except that for the year current at the time of purchase, as changes or corrections may have been made, and no reliance can be placed on any List which has been published for a preceding year.
Copies of the List for the 8th year of Meiji can now be obtained from Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., at Yokohama, Shanghai, and Hongkong; from Messrs. KIRBY & Co., at Kobe; from Messrs. ADAMS & Co., at Nagasaki; and also at the Lighthouse Office, Benten, Yokohama.
PRICE, 25 CENTS.
SATOW YOZO, TODAI NO KAMI.
R. HENRY BRUNTON, *Engineer,*
Lighthouse Department,
Benten, Yokohama,
12th Month, 7th year of Meiji,
1m 2151] *(December, 1874.)*

HONGKONG AND CHINA BAKERY COMPANY, LIMITED.

(TOWN OFFICE:—ON MESSRS. LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.'S PRAYA PREMISES.)

THE GENERAL MANAGERS of the above Company beg to announce that, having secured the Services of a skilled English Pastrycook and Baker, they are making daily, and are prepared to receive orders for, all kinds of CAKES, BISCUITS, and BREAD, Samples of which may be seen at the Office, or will be forwarded on application.

Cakes.	*Fancy Biscuits.*
POUND CAKE.	CUSTARD BISCUITS.
MADEIRA "	QUEEN'S "
SEED "	ASSORTED "
SULTANA "	GINGER "
TIFFIN "	BRANDY WAFERS.
SCOTCH SHORTBREAD.	GERMAN WAFERS.
Plain Biscuits.	
SODA BISCUITS.	BUTTER BISCUITS.
WATER "	ABERNETHY "
WINE "	RICH CHEESE "

Also,
Oatmeal Cakes; Breakfast Buns, plain and with fruits; Soda Scones; Milk Scones; Wheaten Bread; Cottage Bread; Twisted Bread; French Bread; Brown Bread; Soda Bread; Scotch Buns, &c., &c.

WEDDING and CHRISTENING CAKES made and decorated.
1m 9 Hongkong, 1st January, 1875.

NATIONAL CLOCK COMPANY, OF CONNECTICUT, U.S.A.
MURRAY DAVIS,
SOLE AGENT, 31 and 33, SUTTER STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA,
IS prepared to fill Orders for all CLOCKS Manufactured by
ANSONIA CLOCK Co. GILBERT CLOCK Co.
WATERBURY CLOCK Co. E. INGRAHAM & Co.
☞ Send for Illustrated Catalogue and Price Lists. [3m 2042

NOTICE.

A SECOND DIVIDEND at the rate of Six per cent. of the Estate of the WING CHEUNG SHUN 永祥順 will be payable on or before the 4th January, 1875, for the benefit of their Creditors, who are requested to take their seals and to apply to the CHUN CHEONG WING HONG, No. 77, Bonham Strand, West, for their Shares of Dividend. Those Creditors who have not applied for the first Dividend of 20 per cent. of the said Estate are requested to do so immediately, as the Undersigned will not hold themselves responsible for any consequence that may be occasioned by delay.
This Notice is given in order to prevent future disputes.
JOHN F. CORDES AND WONG YIK PUN.
1m 2128 Hongkong, 31st December, 1874.

CHEMIST'S ASSISTANT WANTED.—European. Write and address "SHANGHAI," care of this Paper.
2187 Hongkong, 30th December, 1874.

STORAGE.

COALS received on Storage in First-class Godowns (lately known as those of Messrs. R. S. WALKER & Co.) of about 5,000 tons Capacity, situated on the Praya, West Wanchai.
T. G. LINSTEAD.
1909 Hongkong, 18th November, 1874.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for the Sale of their Goods in Hongkong and China by Messrs. J. & R. TENNENT, Glasgow, and Messrs. DAVID COSSAR & Sons, Arbroath.
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
tf 419 Hongkong, January, 1867.

Intimations.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Ordinary Half-yearly MEETING of Shareholders in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, Victoria, Hongkong, on THURSDAY, the 21st day of January next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend, and electing Auditors.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co., *General Agents.*
24d 2130. Hongkong, 28th December, 1874.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from the 7th to the 20th day of January next, both days included.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co., *General Agents.*
24d 2181 Hongkong, 28th December, 1874.

NOTICE.

THE Half-yearly MEETING of the Shareholders of the HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Hongkong Hotel, on FRIDAY, the 29th January, 1875, at 3.30 P.M.
The Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from the 19th to the 29th January, 1875, inclusive.
By Order,
ED. BAKER, *Secretary.*
42d 2129 Hongkong, 18th December, 1874.

OFFICE OF THE SHANGHAI STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

TRANSFERS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in future no Transfer of the Shares of this Company will be Registered, unless the Signature of the Transferer has been duly Witnessed.
By Order,
ROWLEY MILLER, *Auditor.*
1m 29 Shanghai, 31st December, 1874.

THE CHINA AND STRAITS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SALE.

TEN Shares of the above Company, upon which the 1st and 2nd Call of $25 each were duly paid. The Articles of the Association are of the First Order, and a number of the most influential Chinese and other Merchants and Traders in the Straits have interested themselves in the undertaking since it was first established in March, 1870, by Messrs. JOHN BURD & Co. A good inducement is thus offered to the intended Purchaser, who will please apply by letter addressed to "S. S.," care of
MESSRS. JOAQM. P. DA SILVA & Co., *Macao.*
2d 59 Macao, 7th January, 1875.

THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, LIMITED.

FOR SALE.

TEN Shares of the above Banking Corporation at Current Rate. Apply to "S. S.," care of
MESSRS. JOAQM. P. DA SILVA & Co., *Macao.*
2d 60 Macao, 7th January, 1875.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned Agents are in receipt of instructions from the Board of Directors, authorizing them to issue Policies to the extent of £10,000 on any one First-class Risk, or to the extent of £15,000 on Adjoining Risks at Current Rates.
A Discount of 20 ℓ allowed.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co., *Agents.*
48 Hongkong, 8th January, 1875.

NOW READY.
PRICE $6.00.
CH'O HOK KAI,
A HANDBOOK OF THE CANTON VERNACULAR OF THE CHINESE LANGUAGE.

BEING a Series of Introductory Lessons for Domestic and Business purposes.
BY N. B. DENNYS, PH.D.

*** This Work has been approved as a text-book for the examinations in Chinese by the Government Examination Board of Hongkong.
For Sale at the *CHINA MAIL* OFFICE.
3m 2114 Hongkong, 15th December, 1874.

FOR SALE.

CHAMPAGNE:—
TH. RODDERER GLADIATEUR. ... Pints.
KRUG, Red Seal, do.
DE ST. MARCEAUX CARTE BLANCHE, do.
BURGUNDY WINES:—
CHAMBERTIN.
CORTON.
NUITS.
VOLNAY.
BAUNE.
HOCK:—
LIEBFRAUMILCH.
RUDESHEIMER.
JOHANESBERG.
HOCKHEIMER.
CLARETS:—
CHATEAU LAFITTE, Quarts.
" Pints.
" LEOVILLE, Quarts.
" MARGAUX, Quarts.
ST. JULIEN MEDOC.
ST. EMILION.
MESS CLARET.
CLARET in Casks, Superior Quality.
BRANDIES AND OTHER:—
COURVOISIER COURLIER FRERES.
JAS. HENNESSEY **
Do. ***
JULES ROBIN.
OUTLER AND PALMER GIN.
Do. WHISKY.
AVH GIN, in Square Bottles.
Apply to
E. CHASTEL, *No. 50, Queen's Road Central.*
tf 1825 Hongkong, 3rd November, 1874.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per British Barque "*Tuisaca*," Green, Master, from *London*, are requested to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.
Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
WM. PUSTAU & Co., *Agents.*
27 Hongkong, 4th January, 1875.

AMERICAN SHIP *GAME COCK*, FROM NEW YORK AND SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named Vessel are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned, for Countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.
Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
2150 Hongkong, 22nd December, 1874.

Intimations.

FOR SINGAPORE AND PENANG.
THE departure of the Steamship
"ARRATOON APCAR,"
Captain Schultz, for the above ports is postponed until 3 P.M. TO-DAY, the 12th instant.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
2d 61 Hongkong, 11th January, 1875.

FOR SWATOW AND AMOY.
THE Steamship
"YUEN-TZE-FEE,"
Captain Moalle, will be despatched for the above Port at daylight TO-MORROW, the 13th inst.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
63 Hongkong, 12th January

NOW READY.

"THE CHRONICLE & DIRECTORY" FOR 1875.

THIS Work, in the THIRTEENTH year of its existence, is

NOW READY FOR SALE.

It has been compiled and printed at the *Daily Press* Office, as usual, from the best and most authentic sources; and no pains have been spared to make the work complete in all respects.

In addition to the usual varied and voluminous information, the value of the "CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1875" has been further augmented by a

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPH OF A PLAN OF VICTORIA, HONGKONG.

THE FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS OF SHANGHAI.

A Chromo-Lithograph Plate of the NEW CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE AT THE PEAK;

also of

THE VARIOUS HOUSE FLAGS (*Designed expressly for the Work,*) MAPS OF HONGKONG, JAPAN, THE SILK WORM DISTRICTS, THE ISLAND OF FORMOSA, AND OF THE COAST OF CHINA;

ALSO, THE NEW CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE—HONGKONG;

besides other local information and statistics corrected to date of publication, tending to make this Work in every way suitable for Public, Mercantile, and General Offices.

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Foochow..... „ BEDGE & Co.
Ningpo..... „ KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Shanghai..... „ HALL & HOLTZ.
„ ..... „ KELLY & Co.
Hankow and River Ports..... „ HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Chefoo and Newchwang..... „ HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Tientsin and Peking..... „ HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Nagasaki.....THE C. & J. TRADING Co.
Hiogo, Osaka...THE C. & J. TRADING Co.
Yokohama.....Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
„ .....Mr. C. D. MOSS, *Japan Gazette* Office.
Manila.....Messrs. J. DE LOYZAGA & Co.
Singapore.....*Straits Times* Office.
London.....Mr. F. ALGAR, Clement's Lane.
„ .....GEO. STREET, 30, Cornhill.
„ .....Messrs. BATES, HENBY & Co.
San Francisco...Mr. L. P. FISHER, 21, Merchants' Exchange.
New York.....Messrs. S. M. PETTENGILL & Co., 37, Park Row.

Hongkong, 2nd January, 1875.

NOTICE.

THE Editorial Department of the *Daily Press* and *Overland Trade Report* have this day been placed in the hands of Mr. R. CHATTERTON WILCOX.

W. H. BELL,
Daily Press Office, *Lessee.*
Hongkong, January 11th, 1875.

The Daily Press

HONGKONG, JANUARY 12TH, 1875.

ALTHOUGH the dispute between China and Japan has, happily, been settled without an appeal to arms, the question will not unlikely crop up again in the future. Formosa is generally supposed to belong to China. It lies on the Chinese Coast, and is, geographically considered, an appanage of that Empire. But as far as actual possession goes it is almost a moot point whether she has a sound footing on the island or not. It is true that the Chinese occupy a portion of it, and have during this century annexed other tracts, but much of it still remains to them a *terra incognita*, and over it they exercise no jurisdiction or control. From some to miles they are powerless, even, to exact tribute; and the sluggish Government at Peking make no efforts to bring the aborigines into subjection to their rule. It was this state of things that led to the occupation of Formosa by the Japanese: the islanders constantly perpetrate outrages on shipwrecked crews with impunity. Though the Chinese Government showed itself powerless to punish them, they were compelled, in order to maintain their claim to the sovereignty of the country, to make compensation for these offences. In a despatch to the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Japan, the Tsung-li Yamen admits that the Imperial Government had "never yet restrained the savages living there by any legislation, nor have we established any Government over them; following in this a maxim mentioned in the Kei-ki: 'Do not change the usages of a people, but allow them to keep their good ones.'" Now this maxim sounds very well on paper, and is perfectly consistent with Chinese notions; but it will not work. It is not possible for a subjugated race to retain all their customs intact, or to avoid largely adopting the habits, usages, and often eventually the language and literature of their conquerors. History furnishes abundant evidence of this fact; we ourselves are living proofs of it. It is true some tribes are not susceptible to civilisation, and simply perish before it, like the North American Indians, the Australian aborigines, and the Maoris; but all these are wandering races, whose only occupations have been hunting and fishing, and who have never had fixed habitations.

The Formosans, however, are not mere hunters; they are industrious and tolerably efficient cultivators of the soil. There is little doubt that they can be civilized, and made to conform to law if treated rightly. The let-alone policy of the Peking Government proves that it is weak and decrepit, and will inevitably again be involved in fresh difficulties of a kindred nature to its dispute with Japan. The depredations inflicted by the Formosans upon the commerce of the world will not be patiently submitted to by any nation powerful enough to insist on redress and compensation, and consequently the island must continue a thorn in the side to China so long as she continues to neglect the obligations pendant on her domination over it. It is hardly probable that Japan will consent to be bought off next time if she should be provoked by further outrages on the part of the Formosans, to send another army of occupation. The rich coal fields of Formosa may prove a strong temptation to an aggrieved power to relieve the Peking Government of the onerous task of ruling the country.

To provide against such a contingency ought to be the task of the Chinese Government. We are glad to learn that the Imperial Commissioner in Tai-wan-foo has profited to some extent by the recent warning. He has suppressed some illegal taxes and caused the removal of several barriers, where taxes or duties were collected on rice and salt. But while this is a step in a right direction, and shows that some of the Chinese officials are disposed to do justice to the natives, it is not enough. It is wise to conciliate the inhabitants of Chinese Formosa; but it is equally, nay more, essential that the Chinese Government should make it apparent that its authority is supreme over the whole of the island. As the writer of a pamphlet on aboriginal Formosa says, the proper course for China to pursue, if she has any anxiety about the matter, would be to commence negotiations with the aboriginal chiefs for the surrender of that portion of the island which refuses to acknowledge her authority. If it is worth while to hold the country at all, it is surely worth some trouble to reclaim its inhabitants from utter lawlessness, and convert them into tractable subjects. But if China is insensible to her moral obligations to those over whom she claims ascendancy, and from whom she attempts to exact tribute, she will not be allowed to shirk her duty to other states. If she continues to leave a vast portion of the island unexplored, as she has done in the past, and allows the southern coasts to swarm with cruel wretches who murder without mercy all mariners cast on their inhospitable shores, she must expect to lose it altogether. But we suppose it is vain to expect the Peking Government to wake up from its lethargy; it will only be roused by another threat of war, or rather, we should say, by the actual presence of the enemy. And then, possibly, it may prove too late.

Seventeen bodies were recovered from the str. *Leonor* yesterday, of course unrecognisable after the time they have been under water.

It will interest many old residents in China to learn that Mr. Yung-wing, a pupil of the Morrison institute at Hongkong, thereafter a graduate of Yale College, U.S.A., subsequently the agent of Messrs. Heard & Co. at Kinkiang, next a partner of a firm in Shanghai trading with Kiang, and latterly well-known as one of the chiefs of the Chinese Educational Mission for America, was by last accounts from that country about to be married to a daughter of Dr. Kellog, one of the Professors of Hartford University, Connecticut. Mr. Yung-wing, it is said, has discarded the Chinese dress and tonsure, and has decided to settle in America. This news is said to have greatly pleased, and not a little amused, the Viceroy Li-hung-chang, who has been throughout a constant employer and patron of one who is perhaps the most progressive Chinaman we have known.—*Shanghai Evening Courier.*

Mr. Brereton on the part of the Chinese Government, appeared in the Police Court yesterday, to explain why the absconding witness in the *Spark* piracy tragedy did not appear to answer the charge brought against him. He said it was with no intention to evade the law. The fact was the defendant went on board H. I. C. M. gunboat *Ching-on*, and from over excitement in the case commenced to spit blood. The Captain, who escorted him in the sum of $400, took him to Canton, where he lived, for the purpose of getting medical advice. He would appear in Court as soon as he was able. He asked that the case might be remanded till Monday, the 18th instant. His Worship expressed his pleasure at finding Mr. Brereton had ascertained the cause of the non-appearance of the man, and said he did not intend ordering that the $400 deposited in Court in lieu of security be forfeited till he got an explanation from him. He would, therefore, remand the case till Monday next.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

11th January.

BEFORE C. MAY, Esq.

DRUNK.

H. Holland, a private in H. M. 80th Regt., charged by P.C. 563 with being drunk and assaulting him in the execution of his duty, was fined $1.

ASSAULT.

U Akan, a water carrier, charged another named Li Achong with assaulting him in Graham street.

Defendant was fined $1.

STEALING WOOD.

Li Ajip, a bricklayer employed at repairs on the Tai Ji shop, Jervois street, charged Kan Yung Chai with stealing two pieces of wood.

The offence was proved, and prisoner was sentenced to 21 days' hard labour.

EXCEEDING DUTY.

Chow Abeung and two others were charged by J. de Costa, a chain gang guardsman at the Victoria Gaol, with creating a disturbance in D'Aguilar street.

Complainant said himself and a turnkey, named R. Hilton, were in a house of ill-fame in D'Aguilar street, and hearing a noise he went down with Hilton to quell it. Defendants were making a great disturbance and on inquiring the cause, they said some water had been thrown on them. He told them to go away, and the defendants then became very insolent and abusive and refused to depart, and said that the noise was no business of theirs. They were in plain clothes. Hilton took hold of one of the defendants, who turned and struck him in the face. The police were called and the defendants given into custody.

R. Hilton, a turnkey, gave corroborative evidence.

His Worship then severely reprimanded the complainant and the witness for exceeding their duty, especially so as they were in plain clothes and in a house of ill-fame. His Worship told them they had no business to interfere with people beyond the Gaol walls.

Defendants were discharged, and the complainant and witness placed in the dock on the charge of exceeding their duty.

De Costa said when he was sworn in as a special constable he was told by Mr. F. Douglas, the Superintendent of the Gaol, that it would be his duty to act as constable in the streets if necessary.

Hilton made the same defence.

De Costa was fined $5 and Hilton $10, and were told they would hear further yet of the case.

INSOLENT WATCHMAN.

Kitan Fernandes, a watchman on board the river steamer *Powan*, was charged by Edmond Smith, chief officer of the ship, with being drunk and sleeping on duty and with using insolence when awakened.

Defendant was fined $5, or fourteen days' imprisonment.

CUTTING AND WOUNDING.

Kwok Acheong, licensed chair coolie, charged Loh Asam with cutting and wounding him with a knife.

Complainant said he owed the prisoner some cash, and yesterday was asked by him for payment. He told him that he had paid some to Ahong as instructed. After other words the defendant picked up a knife and cut his left hand.

Prisoner denied that he wilfully cut the complainant, but as a witness proved that the cut was no accident, he was sent to one month's hard labour.

REGISTRATION ORDINANCE.

Lee Afook, a cook was charged, by Mr. Jas. Parker, clerk in the Registrar-General's office with making use of a Registration ticket not his own.

Complainant deposed that at about 11 a.m. today the defendant came to the office bringing with him a servant's Registration certificate which had been issued to one Lai Asam in February, 1867. The defendant alleged that the certificate belonged to him and he wanted his master's name inserted (Mr. Gilbert of the steamer *Han Yan*). The certificate had not been used since 1869. He questioned the defendant, taking note of the entries in the Registration book as they applied to Lai Asam. Some of his questions were answered correctly but others incorrectly. He told the defendant that he incurred a penalty by bringing a certificate not belonging to him. The defendant then admitted that the certificate was not his property. Firstly he averred that it had been left in his care, and secondly upon being taken before the Registrar-General, said he had picked it up.

The defendant admitted the charge. The certificate was dropped by Lai Asam, and picked up by him. He offered it to the owner but he said he did not want it, and as he (defendant) had lost his own he used that of Lai Asam.

Defendant was sentenced to one month's hard labour, and further fined $10, with the alternative of another month.

BEFORE JAMES RUSSELL, Esq.

DISHONEST CHINESE SERVANTS.

The remanded case in which Mr. W. Spencer, of the Sugar Works, charged Ng Achow, an ex-engineer of the works, with aiding his cook Cheong Ashing to abscond on the 7th instant with $80 entrusted to his care by Mrs. Spencer, to pay bills with, came on again to-day, the cook having since been arrested at Macao.

Complainant said he obtained a letter from the British authorities to the authorities at Macao, and on the 9th went to Macao, where he ascertained the second defendant was, and took the letter to the authorities. The defendant was arrested by a Portuguese Policeman, and sent in his custody to Hongkong.

After hearing the evidence of Mrs. Spencer and some others, the prisoners, who reserved their defence, were committed for trial at the criminal sessions of the Supreme Court.

REVIEW.

"WALKS IN THE CITY OF CANTON," By the Venerable JOHN HENRY GRAY, M.A. Hongkong: DE SOUZA & Co.

Under a very unpretending title the Venerable author of this work has given us a mass of information, much of it new, concerning the manners, customs, manufactures and general life of the Chinese. It is an important addition to this class of literature and will be read with great interest by all who care to gain a correct knowledge of the ancient nation of which it treats. As a guide-book to the visitor to Canton it must prove invaluable, and the itinerary accompanying it will also be of the utmost service. The author's protracted residence in China and his intimate acquaintance with the people have rendered him peculiarly fitted to compile such a work, and his position for some years as Consular chaplain at Canton afforded him opportunities of acquiring special knowledge on his subject. The book consists of two introductory chapters, the first giving a concise history of Canton, and seven more, which are taken up with descriptions of many—rather long—walks through the city. The Venerable Archdeacon has not, however, confined himself to mere description; he favours his readers with brief biographies of celebrated Buddhists, and relates a variety of interesting Chinese traditions and legends. His accounts of the Buddhist temples and monasteries are particularly interesting. Unfortunately space precludes our giving one of these lengthy delineations.

The mode of worship in a Buddhist temple cannot be, one would judge from the following account, very impressive. The author says that before the shrine of Mu-Shin, at which wealthy ladies frequently seek blessings at the hands of the goddess, the worship, conducted by Buddhist priests, is of "a nature highly ridiculous."

"Two tables are placed immediately in front of the idol, and at a distance of six or seven feet from each other. Upon these tables, fruits and flowers, as eucharistical offerings well pleasing to the goddess, are neatly arranged. Around these tables, near to which the ladies, attired in their best robes, do sit or kneel, the priests, at the sound of musical instruments, march in slow and measured steps. But, however, as the music quickens, so do the steps of the priests, until at last they run round the tables, making the form of the figure eight, as fast as their feet can carry them. Indeed, on such occasions, they resemble men who are dancing a Scotch reel, rather than priests who are engaged in performing a religious ceremony. This singular, and, apparently, very absurd rite is brought to a close by the priests rushing wildly into the presence of the ladies, and tendering to them their warmest congratulations."

The account of Buddhist Monastic life is very entertaining. The monks, it seems, like some of their Catholic *confreres*, are prone to grow lazy, as it appears they no longer seek to proselytize, and have ceased to use their preaching hall for the delivery of discourses. A singular ceremony of ringing the solitary bell in the monastery is thus described:—

"Throughout the course of each night of the year, this bell is rung at very frequent intervals. Thus, for example, each evening at eight o'clock, a monk, having taken his station in the belfry, strikes the bell, and then, in a low murmuring voice, addresses himself, during the five minutes immediately ensuing, in prayer to Buddha. At the close of his prayer, he again strikes the bell, and, during the five following minutes, once more prays to Buddha. This ceremony is, in the same form, regularly repeated by him, until midnight, when, from further discharge of such duties, he is relieved by a colleague, who, until the approach of dawn, performs ceremonies which are of a nature precisely similar. This singular ceremony is performed with the view of appeasing all souls, which, in hades are, for sins committed in the flesh, undergoing torment."

The mode in which the bodies of the priests are burned will be especially interesting to the advocates of cremation:—

"The funeral pyre upon which the mortal remains of priests are burned, occupies one corner of this garden. It is built of bricks, and, in form, resembles a small domed tower. It is approached by an open doorway, which, in point of width, is sufficiently large to admit the wooden sedan chair in which the corpse, awaiting cremation, is contained. The sedan chair, with the precious dust, which it contains, is, when taken into the tower to which, as the funeral pyre, we have just referred, placed on four stones, and around it faggots in large quantities are immediately piled. The priests, who form the funeral procession, then arrange themselves in front of the pyre, and, for the repose of the departed soul, proceed to chant a *requiem*. On bringing to a close the first portion of this religious ceremony, the senior priest of the funeral party, having received at the hands of a secular brother a lighted torch, applies it to the faggots,* which, for the cremation of the corpse, have been set in order. As the flames burst forth, the monks again engage in religious services, which are continued until the remains of the departed one have been consumed. The ashes, so soon as they have become cold, are gathered together, and deposited in a cinerary urn. This urn is, in the next instance, placed in a small hut, where it is carefully preserved, until the third month of the year. At the time in question—the period in which the Chinese worship the tombs of their ancestors—the ashes, contained in the cinerary urn, are poured into a red bag, which, with its contents, is then cast into a large ossuary, or mausoleum, which by the Chinese is called Poo-Tung-Tap. The ossuary, or charnel-house, to which we have just referred, and the hut, in which the cinerary urns are, for a time, deposited, are in close proximity to the funeral pyre. The ossuary, which is a fine piece of masonary, is partially enclosed by a wall, which, in form, greatly resembles the Greek letter *omega*. This ossuary, however, which, on each side, is provided with an aperture, through which the red bags with their contents of human ashes are thrown, has not, for several years past, been used, owing to the pit, or vault, over which it stands, having become full of water. The hut, therefore, in which for a season, as we have elsewhere stated, it is customary to deposit the cinerary urns, is, now, with such vessels, very much crowded. The ossuary, however, of which we have given this brief description, is not the only one which this garden contains. There is another, which for some years past has been hermatically sealed, and which the priests would, on no account, re-open, as into it the charred bones of five thousand and forty eight monks have already been cast. For, into an ossuary, so say the Buddhists, the charred remains of not more than five thousand and forty eight monks, can be thrown.

We select a few other extracts hap-hazard:—

A CHINESE RESTAURANT.

We, in the next instance, entered a very narrow and short alley, which bears the name of Tchu-Seng-Mun. Here we visited, for a few moments, a restaurant in which, by visitors or guests, no other food than that which consists of the flesh of dogs and cats is eaten. This restaurant is known to the citizens of Canton by the name of Whoon-Hang-Kau-Muan-Yunk-poo. In the lower room of this establishment, which is but one of many similar institutions in this city, we saw suspended from hooks the carcases of small dogs. Such a striking resemblance did they bear to the carcases of sucking pigs that, for a few moments we thought we were in an eating house where, as food for men, the flesh of pigs, rather than that of dogs, was being prepared. In a pan, which stood at one side of the door of the establishment, portions of dog's flesh were being hashed, and in another pan which, to the former, was in close proximity, the flesh of cats was being stewed. Above this pan, a small placard was affixed, and by which visitors were informed that supplies of the flesh of good black cats were at all times ready. In the eating saloon, which is approached by a step ladder, we saw several small dining tables, and at which men were sitting, and heartily eating either of the well cooked flesh of dogs, or that of cats. With potions of Chinese wine they were also regaling themselves. On the walls of this dining room, bills of fare were posted, and by which we were, of course, enabled to ascertain the sum which, for a repast of this nature, each guest is called upon to expend. Of one of the bills of fare, then, the following is a correct translation:—"One tael of black dog's flesh eight cash; the genital organ of a black dog, three kandareens of silver; one tael weight of black dog's fat, three kandareens of silver; one large basin of black cat's flesh, one hundred cash; one small basin of black cat's flesh, fifty cash; one large bottle of common wine, thirty two cash; one small bottle of common wine, sixteen cash; one large bottle of dark rice wine, sixty eight cash; one small bottle of dark rice wine, thirty four cash; one large bottle of plum wine, sixty eight cash; one small bottle of plum wine, thirty four cash; one large bottle of pear wine, sixty eight cash; one small bottle of pear wine, thirty four cash; one large bottle of Tientsin wine, ninety six cash; one small bottle of Tientsin wine, forty eight cash; one basin of congee, three cash; one small plate of pickles, three cash; one small saucer of ketchup, or vinegar, three cash; and one pair of black cat's eyes, three kandareens of silver."

THE FRUIT MARKET.

We next entered a street consisting entirely of fruiterers' shops, and to which the name of Kwob-Laan, or "Fruit Market," is applied. In this market, which is one of great extent, there is, for sale, at all seasons of the year, an almost countless variety of fruits. Of the fruits, which, at stated times, are here for sale, exposed, we may enumerate the orange, citron, pummelo, apple, † rose-apple, custard-apple, pine-apple, pear, carambola, quince, guava, loquat, pomegranate, pumpkin, plantain, apricot, peach, plum, persimmon grape, † mango, melon, mulberry, ‡ lichi, wampee, date, lung-ngan', arbutus, olive, coo anut, walnut, chestnut, water-chestnut and peanut. In regard to fruits, this market may very justly be termed the "Covent Garden" of the city of Canton.

THE EXECUTION GROUND.

In point of extent it is very small. It can, however, boast of more slain than can several of the battle fields of Europe combined. It is here, that all criminals, who, in the courts of the city of Canton, have been convicted of capital offences, are made to expiate their crimes, by falling under the hands of the common executioner. The malefactors, on arriving at the execution ground, and to which, in ordinary dust baskets, they are borne by coolies, kneel down in rows, and, forward, bend their heads. The country ruler, or his deputy, who sits in state at a table—which is covered with a red cloth, and which, for the time being, stands on the execution ground,—having been informed of the final arrangement of all the necessary preliminaries, gives to the executioner, or executioners—for sometimes two or three headsmen are employed—the required command to strike the blow. This command is no sooner given than it is obeyed. For, without the aid of a block, and with, apparently, the greatest ease, and in a moment of time, the executioner, by one blow of his scimitar, decapitates the malefactor, who kneels before him. In one corner of the execution ground, there are four or five crosses to which criminals, who have been sentenced to undergo a lingering death, are tightly bound by ropes, and, then, by very sharp knives, cut into several pieces. Malefactors, also, who have been sentenced to die by strangulation, are, to these same crosses, made fast by cords, in order to undergo, at the hands of the executioner, the extreme penalty of the law. These engines of death, when required for the purpose, which we have specified, are placed in an upright position, in the very centre of the execution ground.

SHANGHAI.

We take the following items from the *N. C. Daily News* of January 7th:—

Yesterday, at the U.S. Consulate, Mr. O. B. Bradford distributed the money raised by subscription on behalf of the subordinate officers of the ship *Horatio*, in the proportions mentioned in our last issue. Those of the seamen who were not paid off before the burning of the ship were provided for in the usual way, under the shipping statute of the United States.

Yesterday at the U. S. Consulate, before O. B. Bradford, Esq., a deposition was made by the police constable who witnessed the drowning of the unfortunate seaman of the corvette *Kearsage*, early the preceding morning. In addition to the facts mentioned in our paragraph, the constable said he saw no indication of drunkenness on the part of the deceased, and that the jinrikisha coolie was not near him when he fell into the river. The body had not been found up to last night.

A case of successful highway robbery has been reported at both the English and French police stations. It appears that a French gentleman while proceeding homewards along the French Bund from a party, at about 1.30 on Sunday morning last, was violently assaulted by a Chinaman, who struck him a severe blow across the face with a bamboo, knocking him down. While he was on the ground, the thief robbed him of his watch, chain, and trinkets, valued at $42. The number of the watch is 30,907, and this may possibly lead to identification and recovery. The unfortunate gentleman also had his hand much hurt in endeavouring to defend himself.

The bearing of the case of the French brig *St. Francois* against the steamer *Cawdor Castle*, was brought to a close yesterday afternoon, before R. A. Mowat, Esq., sitting as Registrar, and Messrs. A. J. Little and M. Coryell, as Merchant Assessors. The owners of the brig were represented by Mr. Robinson, and those of the steamer by Mr. Wainewright. The forenoon was taken up by the hearing of evidence as to the ship's capacity, measurement of cargo, and other minor details; and the afternoon with speeches of counsel, who severally referred to and commented upon the evidence given and points raised in favour of and against the numerous items of which the plaintiff's claim for damages was made up, the total amounting to 95,000 francs. The Court and Assessors took time to consider their award.

PEKING.

(*N. C. Daily News, January 7th.*)

From Peking we hear, on 23rd December, that the Emperor continues to progress toward recovery. A great festival was to be held on that day in honour of the Goddess of Smallpox, when a quantity of paper offerings were to be burned in front of the Palace. The following Imperial Decree relative to the Emperor's illness and the temporary resumption of government by the Empresses Dowager, has been published in the *Peking Gazette* of 18th December:—

"Whereas, on the happy occurrence of a visitation of smallpox which has this month befallen Us, We have been besought in unison by the Prince of Tun and his colleagues to undergo restorative attention in undisturbed tranquility of mind, it has nevertheless seemed impossible, as We reflected on the solemn importance of the affairs of State, that We should dare to take thought for Our own comfort and repose. Yet as our bodily frame at the present juncture is unequal to the effort of sustaining fatigue, it behoves Us consequently to give ear to the request. In deep apprehension, however, lest any neglect be entailed in the absence of attention to affairs We have addressed reiterated supplications to their Majesties the Empresses Dowager, entreating that, in consideration of the fact that Our person is for the time being under restorative treatment, they will deign to suffer the submission of all representations from departments of the government in the capital or the provinces to their perusal and decision. To Our deep joy and gratitude their Majesties, in the affection with which they overflow toward Us, have consented to act in this manner. Let this be promulgated for the information of all throughout the Empire."

SHANGHAI CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The annual meeting of the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce was held on the 5th instant, at the offices in Szechuen road. The following members were present:—Robt. I. Fearon, Esq., chairman; Messrs. J. G. Purdon, W. Keswick, W. Lang, G. Harrison, E. W. Batt, M. S. Gubbay, F. Nissen, D. Brand, W. Howie, F. B. Forbes, C. J. King, A. Hennequin, H. P. Hanssen, A. J. Little, H. S. Morris, P. Maclean, T. Olyphant, J. Hart, C. Emil Birde, and Geo. R. Carter, officiating Secretary.

The Chairman, in commencing the proceedings, said the business to be brought before the Chamber was somewhat of a routine character, presenting scarcely any features of more than ordinary interest. The report of the Committee had been for some time past in the hands of the members, and it was to be regretted that it had not been possible to chronicle some more useful and tangible results. He thought matters were now, however, evincing an improvement from which a hopeful augury as to the future might be drawn; though the day seemed still remote when treaty rights should be so far recognised and observed, as to enable foreign goods to reach distant places in the interior of the country, without those obstructions and exactions which now rendered the transit regulations almost a farce. At the same time he might allude to another very grave fact,—the deteriorating quality of much of the goods sent out to China from Manchester, as being specially a further source of loss to the importer, and one which might yet re-act in a very unfavourable way upon the industry of Lancashire. Attention had, on the other hand, been directed to the great success which had attended the institution of large spinning and weaving establishments in India; and that success suggested the possibility of adopting similar institutions in Shanghai. The development of such establishments in this part of the world would be of the very highest importance in the progress of commerce, and was certainly one of the possibilities of the future. Another subject that demanded continued attention, was the condition of the Woosung Bar; as regarded that subject, it was matter for regret that no actual result could as yet be reported as having been obtained. Nevertheless, he had reason to believe that the matter was not nearly so hopeless as it had hitherto seemed, and that the representations of the Ministers at Peking had had some effect with the officials at the Tsungli Yamên; so much so, in fact, that a member of the Chamber who was at Peking about two months ago, had been told that Mr. Hart had been given to understand by the Chinese authorities there, that it was intended to proceed with the dredging of the Bar, and that it was merely a question of ways and means. He (the Chairman) was sure that the action taken by the Ministers at Peking on that primary subject, coupled with the result he had just stated as having been so far obtained, would be regarded as a source of congratulation by the Chamber. That body had sometimes shown that it could animadvert on occasion upon the supineness of Ministers at Peking, but it was nevertheless equally ready to offer congratulations. While expressing satisfaction in recording the efforts of Mr. Wade in the case of the Woosung Bar, there was another matter alluded to in the report of the Committee, to which he (the Chairman) might draw the attention of the Chamber, and in regard to which the name of Mr. Wade had been brought prominently forward. The matter alluded to was the Formosan difficulty. It would be remembered that one of the local journals, which was generally considered a faithful exponent of public opinion in Shanghai, published a leading article shortly after the settlement of the Formosa dispute, which (the Chairman) though did not given fair critique on Mr. Wade's action in that matter, for he believed that in Shanghai there would be found but one opinion respecting the course then taken by Mr. Wade. (Applause). They believed that he had successfully mediated between the two nations, not only in the cause of humanity, but that he had also, by the course he had taken, promoted the true interests of legitimate commerce. (Applause.) In conclusion, the Chairman moved the first resolution—"That the Report as presented be passed."

Mr. Hart seconded the motion, and it was carried unanimously.

PASSING ACCOUNTS.

Mr. A. J. Little moved the second resolution, as follows:—"That the Accounts as rendered be passed."

M. Hennequin seconded the resolution, which was also carried without comment.

ELECTION OF COMMITTEE.

Mr. Howie proposed the third resolution—"That the following gentlemen be requested to act on the Committee for the ensuing year: Messrs. W. Keswick, E. Cunningham, C. J. King, A. Hennequin, F. Nissen, M. Gubbay, F. H. Bell, J. Bell, J. A. Taylor, E. H. Lavers, and J. G. Purdon."

Mr. Fearon seconded the motion, which was passed.

STOCK OF IMPORTS.

Mr. Purdon moved the fourth resolution—"That in the opinion of this meeting, it is very desirable for the Chamber to resume the collection and publication, semi-annually, of statistics of the stock of foreign imports in Shanghai; and the Committee are requested to give the matter their special attention." He said the motion was almost the same as one he had moved five years ago, to which all then present had after a time acceded, there being in fact only one dissentient, who would not then give way, but who afterwards saw the error of his way, and contributed the information wanted. There had been an impression abroad recently, however, that some of the statistics so given had become known in detail to some members of the Committee before they were published, and it was desirable to let the fact be fully sent forth that such a thing was impossible. The statistics were handed to the Secretary, and as soon as he had extracted from them what he wanted for publication, they were destroyed by him. No one else saw them. The names of the firms even were not known until they were published in the circular. He (Mr. Purdon) was authorised by Mr. P. Maclean to mention, in reference to the report he himself published, that when he issued his application a few days ago for the returns, he did so under the impression that the Chamber had given up the collection of statistics; but he considered the Chamber was the proper source from which the information should come, and wished they would resume the publication, as it would not be interfering with his report. If it was a good thing for a private person to do, it would be much better for the Chamber of Commerce to do it. A private person might at any time stop or withdraw his publication, but with a Chamber of Commerce it would be a permanent institution. He therefore now moved the resolution.

Mr. Hart asked how it was that it had fallen through with regard to the Chamber?

Mr. Purdon replied that it was through a firm refusing to give their returns, because they believed some of the members of the Committee saw them, as he had before said, but that was not the case. That was the objection he had heard given.

The Officiating Secretary remarked that no reason whatever was given.

Mr. Hart said if the motion were carried, he thought, if firms declined to give their statistics, their names should be published.

Mr. D. Brand differed from that view, because it would tend to interfere with liberty of action in business matters.

Mr. Hart still thought it would be the proper thing to do, and one to which there could be no objection. To publish the names of firms declining to supply the necessary returns could do no harm, and would not be a libel.

Mr. Purdon thought, if the resolution were carried, some plan could be devised to ascertain the feeling of the various firms on the subject, and if there should be any objection to Mr. Hart's suggestion, the Committee could then consider the whole matter.

Mr. Hart said that would be replacing them merely where they started from.

Mr. Keswick said if it were known that the returns were not seen by any member of the Committee, but that they were confided to the hands of the Secretary only, who took the necessary figures from them and then destroyed them, it would have a very different effect. He did not think it was known who were the firms who supplied the information. The matter was kept so far secret as that.

The Chairman said the information given in detail was known only to the Secretary, whose object was to obtain total results. The Secretary alone had access to the information, and he had never even named the firms who had supplied it to him, as Mr. Keswick had said. He (the Chairman) therefore saw no valid reason why the returns should be refused, and hoped that when the firms read the statements that had been made on the subject, they would reconsider it, and consent to give their quota of information. For, after all, it was a very good thing to enable the Committee to publish those semi-annual statistics, and he hoped the result of the resolution would be to give the Committee the power to apply more pressure to carry out the subject successfully. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Hanssen expressed the opinion that it ought to be known to the Committee what firms had refused to supply the statistics necessary to enable the returns to be published complete.

Mr. King coincided with the previous speaker, that this was desirable, if only for the sake of correctness; for there had not only been some who had refused to give the required figures, but some very false returns had been made. The Chamber must take that observation for what it was worth, but it was so.

Mr. Maclean asked if it would solve the difficulty if the names of those firms who did send in their returns were published, and all the rest left out. (Laughter.)

Mr. Hart said the question had been discussed at Hongkong over and over again, where the refusal of one or two firms to make the returns had destroyed the value of the statistics; and here in Shanghai it was proposed to start again at the same point as before. What was the good of doing that if some of the firms had refused to give their returns?

Mr. Purdon repeated the objections previously mentioned, as showing the reason why the returns were refused. The impression was that the information had been allowed to be too widely known, and that to have the quantity of stock held by each firm publicly known would be a disadvantage. But if it was thoroughly understood by the firms at large that such a knowledge could not be obtained, he was confident it would do away with the objections.

Mr. King said he clearly understood that the lists were destroyed by the Secretary, and that he only gave the results.

Mr. Maclean said there was some mistake made in the returns for last year, and there being an impression that the Committee knew the figures, a second return was asked for.

Mr. Forbes said the second return was asked for by the Secretary on account of the mistake that had been made.

A general conversation here ensued, which lasted some minutes, when

The Chairman said that once in the totals of stocks published it was seen that a palpable error occurred, and it was decided that it would be well for the Committee to republish them. The Committee had even then, however, no means whatever of seeing or publishing the details.

Mr. Purdon thought the Committee ought not to know what the total stock amounted to before the public knew it, and that if the Secretary saw there was an error, he should not lay it before the Committee until it was before the public.

The Chairman said when it became known that the strictest good faith was kept in the matter, he was not without hope that the knowledge would lead to good results.

Several members expressed concurrence in the suggestion just previously thrown out by Mr. Purdon.

Mr. Batt asked, if no one but the Secretary was to see the list, how was he to guard against error himself. He might possibly make an error in some thousands of pieces, and not notice it himself.

The Chairman said if there was an error, it would be corrected afterwards.

Mr. Batt therefore thought that some one else must see them.

The Chairman replied, not necessarily till afterwards.

The resolution was then put from the chair, and carried unanimously.

Mr. Hart asked how it was to be now understood the statistics would be published?

The Chairman said it was understood that the Committee would publish statistics furnished by such and such firms. That seemed to be the sense of the Chamber, and would be considered by the Committee.

Mr. Maclean said he had reason to believe from his own success in collecting those statistics, that, with the understanding arrived at there would not be a single firm in the Settlement that would not give the returns. (Hear, hear.)

ALTERATION OF RULE.

Mr. Forbes, after a few introductory remarks in advocacy of the resolution he was about to proposed, moved—"That in Rule 13, of the regulations of this Chamber, the word 'January' shall be henceforth substituted for the word 'July,' after the words, 'be held in the month of.'"

Mr. Nissen seconded the motion.

The Chairman, in submitting it, said it was merely a formal resolution which no one, he thought, could object to.

The resolution was carried *nem. con.*, and the Chairman then announced that those were all the resolutions before the Chamber, and if any member had any further business to lay before them, he would be happy to receive it.

PROPOSED ESTABLISHMENT OF A PILOTAGE BOARD.

Mr. H. S. Morris, of the North China Insurance Company, in introducing the subject, said he believed some of the pilots of this port had addressed a letter to the Chamber, stating certain grievances under which they represented themselves to be labouring. He had no wish to remark upon the contents of the letter generally, but he thought a portion of it warranted observation from him, especially regarding it from an insurance point of view. It appeared to him that there should be a Pilot Board established in this port, under the supervision and executive management of the Harbour Master. At present there were no direct means of obtaining information as to accidents to ships, and it sometimes happened that ships arrived and left the port without any pilot on board. This was not as it should be; and the Pilots had applied to him, as representing a Company which had at stake a large amount of insurance on ships, expressing their wish to be formed into some sort of a board to the consideration of which all such things as those he had alluded to might be referred. He was not prepared to go fully into the matter now, but he saw the letter lying on the table, and thought it merited consideration by the Chamber. Some administration of the pilot service now appeared to be very much needed, for there was no Court of Enquiry into such matters. The Consul had the appointment of the pilots, but there was no compulsion upon them to work at all, and such a want of system might lead to there being no pilots on the coast in time of need. In the event of such a want arising, the Harbour Master might take up the matter, but if anything could be done to assist the men now, it would be very desirable.

The letter alluded to by Mr. Morris was as follows:—

To the Consuls of Powers having Treaties with China, resident in Shanghai:

The Harbour Master for the Port of Shanghai; and, the Chairman of the Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce.

GENTLEMEN,—We, the undersigned, Licensed Pilots at the Port of Shanghai, do most earnestly call your attention to the present existing state of the Pilot service.

Since the last General Pilotage Regulation, which runs as follows:—Rule 1st, "The number of Pilots for the Port of Shanghai shall be reduced to forty-five," the shipping of the Port has fallen off a half, owing to the large carrying capacity of the Ocean steamers, which enter this Port in direct competition with sailing vessels, carrying as much as three of the latter, at the same time giving employment for only one instead of three Pilots. Coas

would also be less in pocket by the discontinuance of the telegrams, which were obtained for much less cost than would have to be paid for private information. He did not see either how their discontinuance would remove the difficulty of which Mr. Batt complained. The Chamber could not prevent Chinamen getting the information when it arrived in some way. But he would now put the resolution.

Mr. Forbes begged to submit the following amendment:—"That the incoming Committee be requested to give their special attention to the improvement of the public telegrams received by the Chamber, and that they be authorised, if necessary to this end, to give the required notice for cancelling the present contract with Reuter's Telegraph Company."

Mr. Keswick seconded the amendment.

The Chairman submitted the amendment to a show of hands, when there appeared *for* it, 11; *against* it 2. It was therefore declared carried, and the resolution was not put, the Chairman saying it should be entered on the minutes.

Mr. Batt—Thank you, Sir. (Laughter.)

TRANSIT DUES.

Mr. Maclean asked if the Chairman had received any information as to the commutation of the transit dues on foreign goods? It was rumoured outside that those dues had been commuted for Tls. 20,000 per annum.

The Chairman said no such notice had been received by the Chamber.

This terminated the business, and with a vote of thanks to the Chairman, moved by Mr. Keswick, and seconded by several, the meeting broke up.—*N. C. Daily News.*

THE ISSUE OF BANK NOTES.

A deputation waited upon Sir Stafford Northcote and Mr. W. H. Smith for the purpose of asking the Government to appoint a royal commission to inquire into the laws regulating the currency and issue of bank notes as affecting the banks of England, Ireland, and Scotland. They urged that many privileges were given to certain banks in different parts of England with regard to the issue of bank notes which were not accorded to banks in other parts of the United Kingdom, and the principal object was to obtain a greater uniformity of that privilege, and removing its inequality.

Sir Stafford Northcote said: I am not very fond of the principle of issuing royal commissions upon questions of the kind indicated, without having some definite idea of what they are likely to lead to; because they open all sorts of questions and a great many views are expressed, and very often very little comes of them, but of course it is a matter for consideration. A royal commission that has a definite object in view to ascertain particular facts, and to bring those facts into a convenient form, under the notice of the public and Parliament, may be very useful; but a royal commission which is as it were to fish for a policy is a questionable instrument.

Mr. Sampson Lloyd said something ought to be done to prevent those periodical crises which so injuriously affect the money market.

Sir Stafford Northcote: It is a matter that has been under the consideration of the Cabinet, and I will mention it to my colleagues. At the first blush of the thing, I do feel that a Royal Commission, unless it has some definite purpose, is a questionable instrument. I do not pronounce positively against it, but I shall have to consider it.

AN AMERICAN WONDER.

Dr. Hooker's carnivorous plants have ceased to be cause for wonder, an American farmer, residing at Nunda, having discovered a creature which completely defies scientific classification. According to the *Dansville Advertiser*, the fortunate agriculturist was digging up potatoes, when from the end of one of the bulbs he saw protruding a stem which appeared to be endowed with life. His impulse was to dissect the potato, whereupon he discovered, we are told, "something which seemed half potato and half animal, about as large as a mouse, of a brown colour, in shape like a potato, with indentations like the eyes of that vegetable, composed, apparently, of animal flesh, and endowed with life and motion." Very properly he called in his friends and neighbours, but the wiseacres of the village had seen nothing like it, and after a consultation it was resolved to send the singular thing to Rochester, in order that scientific men might pronounce upon it. After this our botanists must make fresh exertions. It is clear they cannot afford to be left behind in the race for pre-eminence, while it is equally certain that plants which simply employ their spare moments in eating flies are not now to be reckoned. Wonders enough there are yet to be found out, and the only question remains whether American gentlemen are to come across them in potato fields in so easy and pleasant a manner. Of course, we do not presume to doubt the veracity of this particular story. Now and then in a dull time American journalists have related singular anecdotes which have not in the end received full confirmation. But the potato which boasts a tail and moves like a mouse should surely be an actual entity. Scientific men will anxiously wait to hear what their Rochester brethren report in the matter.

AFFAIRS IN CABUL.

No one possessing any knowledge of Oriental politics can doubt that the imprisonment of Yakoob Khan by his father, the Emir of Cabul, is a grave and vexatious incident. When the report of his arrest reached us we questioned its accuracy, solely because the news was coupled with a further statement alleging that Yakoob had been instigated by the Viceroy to visit Shere Ali. Had Lord Northbrook counselled the step we felt sure that the Emir would not have laid hands on his son, because he could not be ignorant that his conduct would be an affront to the Indian Government. It became speedily apparent that the Viceroy had no share in determining the course followed by Yakoob, and also that beyond question he was in arrest. If rendered less serious by the prompt correction supplied, relieving the Calcutta statesmen of any responsibility, the act of Shere Ali still remained disagreeable and untoward. Why it was committed could not be much a matter of dispute, seeing that harem influences had for years turned the Emir against his offspring. The truth is that the mother of Abdoola desires to see her child on the Cabul Musnud, and she must have induced Shere Ali to seize his visitor. A report, it seems, has reached Bombay to the effect that the cause of Yakoob's arrest was a suspicion that he would surrender Herat to the Persians. If that pretext is alleged at Cabul, it will not pass muster in India. We have just fixed the boundaries of Afghanistan not only towards the Oxus and the Steppe, but on the side of Persia. The tract of Seistan declared to be part of the Afghan realm has been, we believe, given up by the Shah. Now, although it is possible that Yakoob, in a fit of temper, might offer Herat to the Teheran Court, the politicians there could not accept it, because they know that England would resent so strong a measure. Hence we can put no faith in the Bombay news, or impute the capture of Yakoob Khan to any other source than the obvious one, namely, the desire of Abdoola's mother to see her son's rival in custody. Of course, under such circumstances, his life is in danger, and we feel satisfied that the Indian Government will exert itself to prevent the Emir from proceeding to extremities. They will also endeavour to procure his son's release; but, whatever happens, the incident is one of evil omen for the future peace of Afghanistan.

An American who has recently visited Italy, writes:—Venice is a nice place, only I must say I think it's damp. It must have rained tremendous before our arrival, for at present we can only get about the streets in boats."

The frequent use of apples, either before or after meals, has a most healthful effect upon digestion—better eat less meat and more fruit. An eminent French physician thinks that the decrease of dyspepsia and bilious affections in Paris is owing to the increased consumption of apples, which fruit he maintains is an admirable prophylactic and tonic, as well as a very nourishing and easily digested article of food.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

11TH JANUARY, 1875.

Patna, $595 cash; Benares, $575 cash; Malwa, $545 to $550. Market quiet for all kinds.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	4/1½
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	4/1½ to 4/1¾
Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight	4/2½ to 4/2¾
Credits, at 6 months' sight	4/2½
Documentary Bills, at 6 months' sight	4/2½
ON BOMBAY.—Bank, on demand	221½
ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, on demand	221½
ON SHANGHAI.—	
Bank, sight	72½
Private, 30 days' sight	73½

SHARES.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares.—par

Union Insurance Society of Canton, new shares—$50 per share premium, nominal.

China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—$1,350 per share.

China and Japan Marine Insurance—Tls. 76 per share.

Chinese Insurance Company.—$185 per share, ex dividend.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$527½ per share.

China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$125 per share, ex dividend.

Victoria Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$116 per share, ex dividend.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—50 to 48 per cent. discount.

Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Shares—7 per cent. premium.

Shanghai Steam Navigation Company—Tls. 78 per share, ex dividend.

Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—$75 per share.

Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—$45 per cent. discount.

Indo-Chinese Sugar Company—$7 per share, nominal.

SALES ON JANUARY 11TH, 1875

As reported by Chinese.

Shanghai Cotton, 100 bags, at $13.00, by Hop-hing to local trader.

Rattans, 1,000 piculs, at $4.67, by Hop-hing to local trader.

Cuttlefish, 10 bags, at $18.70, by Yue-wo-loong to travelling trader.

Green Peas, 300 piculs, at $2.78, by Yuet-hing-loong to travelling trader.

Vermicelli, 80 bags, at $7.70, by Yuet-hing-loong to travelling trader.

Cuttlefish, 5 bags, at $23.00, by Yuet-hing-loong to travelling trader.

Dried Lily Flowers, 10 bags, at $17.80, by Kwong-fook-wo to travelling trader.

White Wax, 5 pieces, at $89.00, by Kwong-fook-wo to travelling trader.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

I HAVE authorized Mr. S. F. TUMBOLY to sign my Firm.

H. M. PADSHA.

21d 57 Hongkong, 9th January, 1875.

NOTICE.

WE have this day admitted Mr. ALFRED ROWE and Mr. FEDERIC BURGESS SMITH, Partners in our Firm.

THOMAS & MERCER.

tf 2 Canton, 1st January, 1875.

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day Established myself at this Port as a WINE and SPIRIT MERCHANT and GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT.

OFFICE:—*No. 50, Queen's Road Central.*

ED. CHASTEL.

3m 1812 Hongkong, 1st November, 1874.

THE Undersigned has been appointed AGENT at this Port for Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., of London.

OFFICE—*No. 6, Stanley Street.*

W. H. NOTLEY.

tf 1765 Hongkong, 24th October, 1874.

NOTICE.

MR. ALFRED THOMAS MANGER has this day been admitted a Partner in our Firm.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

1829 Hongkong, 2nd November, 1874.

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day Established myself at this Port as MERCHANT and GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT, under the Firm of WIELER & Co.

OSCAR WIELER.

tf 2137 Hongkong, 19th December, 1874.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. THOMAS PICKERING DROWN, in our Firm, ceased on the 10th November, 1873.

E. VINCENT & Co.

Swatow, China, 10th October, 1874.

MR. COLIN CAMPBELL WILLIAMS is this day admitted a Partner in our Firm.

E. VINCENT & Co.

Swatow, China, 10th October, 1874. [tf 1669

NOTICE.

I HAVE Established myself at this Port as Merchant and Commission Agent.

A. MACG. HEATON.

tf 491 Hongkong, 31st March, 1874.

NOTICE.

MR. HENRY LISTON DALRYMPLE and Mr. JOHN GORDON TALBOT HASSELL have this day been admitted Partners in our Firm.

Mr. GEORGE HALES is authorised to sign our Firm by procuration, at Foochow.

BIRLEY & Co.

3m 5 Hongkong, 1st January, 1875.

NOTICE.

THE Business hitherto carried on under the name of J. LEMBKE will, after this date, be styled

JUSTUS LEMBKE & Co.

1m 17 Hongkong, 1st January, 1875.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. RICHARD ROWETT in our Firm at this Port and in China ceases from this day.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

1m 18 Hongkong, 31st December, 1874.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. RICHARD LOVETT COLLEE in our Firm ceased yesterday, and Mr. JAMES BROWN McCULLOCH is admitted a Partner from this date.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

1m 19 Manila, 1st January, 1875.

NOTICE.

MR. FRANK LEYBURN is authorized to sign our Firm at Foochow from this date.

PURDON & Co.

1m 4 China, 1st January, 1875.

NOTICE.

WE, the Undersigned, have Established ourselves at this Port as MERCHANTS and COMMISSION AGENTS, under the style and Firm of JOHNSTON & Co.

W. CUNNINGHAM JOHNSTON,
J. ALEXANDER.

3m 1 Amoy, 1st January, 1875.

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day Established myself as a SHIP-BROKER at this Port.

E. C. RAY,
Pedder Street.

1m 11 Hongkong, 1st January, 1875.

I HAVE this day Established myself at this Port as MERCHANT and GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT, under the Firm of

C. F. GROSSMANN.

1m 3 Hongkong, 1st January, 1875.

NOTICE.

MR. PESTONJEE EDULJEE KHAMBATTA is authorised to sign our Firm in Hongkong and China from this date.

TATA & Co.

14d 6 Hongkong, 1st January, 1875.

NOTICE.

In the Goods of LOUIS GUSTAVE VASSALLO, *Deceased.*

ALL Persons having any CLAIMS against the above Estate are requested to send in Particulars of the same to the Undersigned, on or before the 1st Day of February, 1875, after which date no Claims will be recognised.

And all Persons being indebted to the said Estate are requested to make Immediate Payment.

J. FAIRBAIRN,
Administrator.

td 1777 Hongkong, 27th October, 1874.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having CLAIMS against the Estate of the late Captain JOHN C. FINE are requested to communicate with the Undersigned; and all Persons being indebted to the said Estate are requested to make Immediate Payment to

JOHN S. LAPRAIK,
Administrator.

1772 Hongkong, 27th October, 1874.

Vessels Advertised as Loading.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	CAPTAIN	AT	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON *via* SUEZ CANAL	Ajax (str.)			Butterfield & Swire	On or about 17th inst.
LONDON	Titania	England	Whampoa	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
HAMBURG	Delphin	T. W. Lilienthal	Whampoa	Wm. Pustau & Co.	Quick despatch.
NEW YORK	Chattanooga		Whampoa	Olyphant & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Comanesay	Hunter	Hongkong	Augustine Heard & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	John Milton	Murphy	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick despatch.
DUNEDIN AND SYDNEY, N.S.W.	Alva	Souza	Hongkong	Brandao & Co.	Quick despatch.
SAN FRANCISCO	Morning Light	Chaston	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do. *via* YOKOHAMA	Alaska (str.)		Hongkong	P. M. S. S. Co.	To-morrow, at 3 P.M.
SINGAPORE AND PENANG	Arratoon Apcar (str.)	Schmitz	Hongkong	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	To-day, at 3 P.M.
SINGAPORE, BOMBAY, &c.	Golconda (str.)	S. D. Shallard		P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 21st inst., at noon.
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, &c.	Anadyr (str.)	Rigodit	Hongkong	Messageries Maritimes	On 14th inst., at noon.
MANILA	Rosalia	Trencoja	Hongkong	Remedios & Co.	Quick despatch.
YOKOHAMA	Malacca (str.)		Hongkong	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick despatch.
SHANGHAI	Hydaspes (str.)			P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Fleura Castle (str.)		Hongkong	Adamson, Bell & Co.	Quick despatch.
SWATOW AND AMOY	Yuen-tze-foo (str.)	Moalle	Hongkong	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	To-morrow, at daylight.

For Sale.

SAYLE & CO.,

SILK MERCERS,

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S OUTFITTERS,

GENERAL DRAPERS.

HOSIERS, HABERDASHERS,

DRESS MAKERS AND MILLINERS,

ARE now SHOWING their STOCK of NEW GOODS for the AUTUMN AND WINTER SEASONS, Comprising the Latest NOVELTIES in each Department.

BLACK SILKS of the best makes.

COLORED SILK.

BLACK AND COLORED VELVETS.

BLACK VELVETEENS.

SERGES, REPPS, and all the NEW MATERIAL for DRESSES.

COSTUMES AND POLONAISES.

MANTELETS, JACKETS, AND SHAWLS.

LACE GOODS.

RUFFLES AND RUFFLING.

SASHES AND SASH RIBBONS.

SILK SCARVES.

HOSIERY, GLOVES,

FLOWERS, FEATHERS.

BABY LINEN AND LADIES' UNDERCLOTHING.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FELT HATS.

TRIMMED HATS AND BONNETS.

WOOL GOODS of all kinds.

PERFUMERY.

&c., &c., &c.

SAYLE & CO.,

SILK MERCERS,

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S OUTFITTERS,

GENERAL DRAPERS,

HOSIERS, HABERDASHERS,

DRESS MAKERS AND MILLINERS,

VICTORIA EXCHANGE,

QUEEN'S ROAD AND STANLEY STREET,

HONGKONG

AND AT SHANGHAI.

FOR SALE.

HENRY RITCHIE'S SUPERIOR PALE SHERRY.

T. G. LINSTEAD.

2138 Hongkong, 21st December, 1874.

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE and PORTER.

DAVID CORSAR & SONS'

Merchant Navy
Navy Boiled
Long Flax
Crown } CANVAS.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

tf 1130 Hongkong, 11th May, 1867.

NOW ON SALE.

IMPERIAL QUARTO.

ENGLISH AND CHINESE DICTIONARY, WITH THE PUNTI AND MANDARIN PRONUNCIATION.

An ANGLO-CHINESE DICTIONARY, published at the *Daily Press* Office, Hongkong.

FOR comprehensiveness and practical service this Work stands unrivalled. All the new words which the Chinese have of late years been compelled to coin to express the numerous objects in machinery, photography, telegraphy, and in science generally, which the rapid advance of foreign relations has imposed upon them, are here given *in extenso*. Each and every word is fully illustrated and explained, forming exercises for students of a most instructive nature. Both the Court and Punti pronunciations are given, the accents being carefully marked on the best principle hitherto attained. The typography displays the success of an attempt to make the Chinese and English type correspond in the size of body, thereby effecting a vast economy of space, achieving a clearness not previously attained, and dispensing with those vast margins and vacant spaces which have heretofore characterized Chinese publications.

To illustrate the vast scope of the work, the following facts are submitted for consideration. Chalmers' Vocabulary contains about 16,000 Chinese characters, and Medhurst's English and Chinese Dictionary about 100,000, whilst this work contains more than 50,000 English words, and upwards of 600,000 Chinese characters. Again, despite all the grammars and other elementary works as yet published, the student of this difficult language absolutely requires examples to display the various applications and equivalents of different words which have one general meaning. Of these examples this work contains more than five times as many as any other Dictionary hitherto published.

For practical purposes the arrangement of the work is so complete, that a reference to its pages enables a person who understands English to communicate *effectively* with natives who understand nothing but Chinese. In this respect the work will be found indispensable to all Europeans residing in China, and to the natives themselves it explains subjects fully with which very few indeed of them are perfectly acquainted. To parties resident in England and interested in China it cannot but be invaluable occasionally.

It comprises upwards of two thousand large quarto pages.

TRUBNER & Co.,
60, PATERNOSTER ROW;
W. H. BELL,
"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE, HONGKONG.

For Sale.

THOMPSON & HIND

Have just Opened a Choice Assortment of LADIES' KID GLOVES, with 6 Buttons.

SCARBRO' and HOME SPUN MADE-UP COSTUMES.

CLOTH JACKETS, HYMALAYA SHAWLS.

AUSTRIAN CHAIR RUGS.

LADIES' FRENCH TRIMMED FELT HATS, Plain and Beaded.

CHOICE FEATHERS, FLOWERS, RIBBONS and FICHUS, in great variety.

BERLIN SLIPPERS and CUSHION PATTERNS.

GENTLEMEN'S BLACK, DRAB, AND FAWN FELT HATS, in the latest and most approved shapes:

THE DOVER, STAMFORD, ARGYLE, STRASBURG, RYDE, and BEAUFORT.

All the new Shapes in TIES, SCARFS, CRAVATS, COLLARS, and SHIRTS.

WARM UNDERCLOTHING and DRESSING GOWNS.

GENTLEMEN'S CALF and STOUT WALKING BOOTS.

2101 Hongkong, 15th December, 1874.

CHEROOTS, CIGARS.

Campbell's Plantation Brand CIGARS.
Campbell's Dindigul Brand CHEROOTS.
Campbell's Trichinopoly Brand CHEROOTS.

TERMS—Cash.

Apply to

MESSRS. CAMPBELL & Co.,
Plantation Works,
Dindigul,
Madras Presidency.

730

ESTABLISHED IN 1820.

C. LAZARUS AND CO.,
Incorporated with Shearwood and Co.,
BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURERS, AND GENERAL FURNISHING CONTRACTORS,

BY APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY, AND H.R.H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH,
55, 59, 60, & 61, *Bentinck Street,*
CALCUTTA.

BILLIARD TABLES.

C. LAZARUS & Co.'s Billiard Tables are now the only ones appreciated in India, as a long and steady experience extending over 50 years has proved them to be the best and most suitable for the climate.

C. L. & Co. have received a large number of very flattering testimonials from all parts of India, China, Burmah, Ceylon, Manila, Java, Straits, and Persia, testifying to the superior make and quality of their Billiard Tables, and while thanking their Friends and Patrons in China for the liberal support so long extended to their firm, would, in soliciting further patronage, beg to mention the following facts which have conduced to the success their efforts have hitherto met with.

Every table is made of *solid wood, well seasoned and not veneered.*

The Cushions are constructed on an entirely new principle, introduced by C. L. and Co., and unlike that adopted by English makers, and are much more durable and lively than English-made cushions.

No table leaves C. L. and Co.'s premises until it has been standing ready finished for over 12 months, in order to ensure perfectly seasoned material.

Every article of furniture, also, that leaves C. LAZARUS and Co.'s Establishment, is guaranteed of Solid and Seasoned Wood.

C. L. & Co. have always ready a large stock of new Cushions on their peculiar principle, and which can be supplied for any table, the accurate length and breadth of the slate bed only being required.

C. L. and Co. have always in hand a large stock of Billiard, Pool and Pyramid Balls, Cues, Tips, Chalks, Cloth, and every requisite for the Billiard Table

Old Cushions renewed on C. LAZARUS & Co.'s peculiar principle, thereby making an old table as good as new.

BILLIARD LAMPS.

Six and Eight Light Lamps for Oil, or Kerosine, the latter with burners on the duplex principle, giving a light equal to twelve ordinary lamps.

Eighteen light ring burner Gas Pendants, with rod to suspend over table.

C. LAZARUS AND Co. have been appointed Sole Agents in India and the East for THE NEW PATENT ELECTRIC BILLIARD MARKER, by means of which the score can be marked from the cushion of the table.

Price Lists, Catalogues, and all information may be obtained from

LANE, CRAWFORD AND CO., who have consented to act as C. LAZARUS & CO.'S AGENTS IN HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND JAPAN, and by whom ALL ORDERS WILL BE RECEIVED and forwarded to Calcutta by the EARLIEST opportunity. [1465

NOW ON SALE.

BOUND VOLUMES of the TRADE REPORT for the year 1873. Price $10.

Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS
TO
H.R.H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH AND H.E. THE GOVERNOR,

BEG to announce that they have just received a Choice Assortment of PERFUMERY and TOILET REQUISITES.

tf 976 Hongkong, 19th June, 1873.

THE TOURIST'S GUIDE.—REDUCED PRICE $1.

Containing the names of all the Articles of Trade, objects of Natural History, Furniture, &c., &c., with the Punti, and Mandarin Pronunciation.

Also a few copies of the GRAMMAR of the Chinese Language, in two Parts.

The Daily Press Office.

Vessels on the Berth.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON, *via* SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship

"AJAX"

will be despatched on or about the 17th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, *Agents.*

54 Hongkong, 11th January, 1875.

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"MALACCA"

will leave for the above place shortly after the arrival of the next English Mail.

A. McIVER,
Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 9th January, 1875. [46

STEAM TO SHANGHAI,
(*Taking Cargo at through rates for* NAGASAKI *and* HIOGO.)

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"HYDASPES"

will leave for the above place about 24 hours after her arrival with the next English Mail.

A. McIVER,
Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 9th January, 1875. [47

CASTLE LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR SHANGHAI.

THE Steamship

"FLEURS CASTLE,"

expected here about the 12th inst., will have immediate despatch.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents.

tf 37 Hongkong, 6th January, 1875.

FOR DUNEDIN, N. Z., AND SYDNEY, N.S.W.

THE A 1 Portuguese Ship

"ALVA,"

Captain Souza, having a great portion of her Cargo engaged, will meet with quick despatch for the above Ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BRANDAO & Co.

tf 55 Hongkong, 11th January, 1875.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A 1 British Ship

"JOHN MILTON,"

Murphy, Master, having the greater portion of her Cargo engaged, will load here and at Whampoa for above Port, and will have early despatch.

For Freight, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

tf 40 Hongkong, 7th January, 1875.

FOR MANILA.

THE A 1 Spanish Schooner

"ROSALIA,"

Trencoja, Master, having the greater portion of her Cargo engaged, will have immediate despatch for the above Port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

REMEDIOS & Co.

tf 2197 Hongkong, 31st December, 1874.

FOR NEW YORK

THE A 1 British Ship

"COMMISSAY,"

Hunter, Master, will load at this Port and Whampoa, and have quick despatch as above.

For Freight, apply to

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

tf 2152 Hongkong, 23rd December, 1874.

FOR NEW YORK.
(*To follow the British Barque "Chinaman."*)

THE A 1 American Barque

"CHATTANOOGA,"

having the greater portion of her Cargo engaged, will load at this port and Whampoa, and have quick despatch as above.

For Freight, apply to

OLYPHANT & Co.

tf 2118 Hongkong, 17th December, 1874.

FOR HAMBURG.

THE German 3-masted Schooner

"DELPHIN,"

T. W. Lilienthal, Master, will load here and at Whampoa, and will have quick despatch for the above Port.

For Freight, apply to

WM. PUSTAU & Co.

tf 2103 Hongkong, 16th December, 1874.

FOR LONDON.

THE A 1 British Ship

"TITANIA,"

Captain England, will load here and at Whampoa, (also at Macao, if sufficient inducement,) and will have early despatch for the above Port.

For Freight, apply to

VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

tf 2000 Hongkong, 3rd December, 1874.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE A 1 British Ship

"MORNING LIGHT,"

237 Tons, Captain Chaston, will load here for the above Port, and will have early despatch.

For Freight, apply to

VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

tf 1585 Hongkong, 30th September, 1874.

A. MILLAR & CO.,
PLUMBERS,
COPPERSMITHS AND BRASS-FOUNDERS,
GAS-FITTERS AND BELL-HANGERS,
QUEEN'S ROAD EAST, AND NULLAH LANE,

1489 Hongkong, 23rd September, 1874.

THE UNDERSIGNED begs to inform the Public of HONGKONG, HO NAM, AND CANTON that he has shops established at those places in the name of HING KEE.

In HONGKONG, at the Central Market, No. 12, he has constantly on hand BEEF, MUTTON, POULTRY, BREAD, VEGETABLES, and OILMAN'S STORES, &c., of the best quality.

In HO NAM and CANTON SHOPS, the foregoing articles, with the addition of SPIRITS, SODA WATER, &c., and GAME when in season.

Gentlemen and Families desirous of patronizing him, are requested to apply at his shops as above, where a list of prices of articles will be furnished, which will be supplied at the *same rate* all the year round.

HING KEE.

1y 742 Hongkong, 13th May, 1874.

WING-KEE COAL SHOP.

THE Proprietor of WING-KEE Shop begs to inform the public that his Shop has been established since 1855, at Endicott's Lane, and that he has always a great quantity of BEST COAL in store for Sale. Gentlemen or Shipmasters wishing to patronize him, are requested to apply at his Shop.

1y 1503 Hongkong, 23rd September, 1874.

Vessels on the Berth.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA PANAMA, TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE S.S. "*ALASKA*" will leave Hongkong for San Francisco, *viâ* Yokohama, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant, at 3 P.M., taking Passengers, Mails and Freight, for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Passenger Tickets and Bills of Lading are issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, and to New York and Europe, VIA PANAMA.

A Steamer of the Company will leave Shanghai, viâ the Inland Sea Ports, about the same date, and make close connection at Yokohama.

At New York and Aspinwall, Passengers have selections of various lines of Steamers to England, France and Germany.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. on the 12th instant. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. of the same day. All Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, Praya West.

G. B. EMORY,
Acting Agent.

Hongkong, January 4th, 1875.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS

STEAM FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA; POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILA, PORT SAID, NAPLES, AND MARSEILLES;

ALSO,

PONDICHERRY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND BOMBAY.

ON THURSDAY, the 14th January, 1875, at noon, the Company's Steamship "*ANADYR*," Commandant RIGODIT, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted till noon. Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M., Specie and Parcels until 3 P.M. on the 13th January, 1875. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.) Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

C. BERTRAND,
Principal Agent.

Hongkong, 31st December, 1874.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, SOUTHAMPTON, AND LONDON;

ALSO,

BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND AUSTRALIA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship "*GOLCONDA*," Captain S. D. SHALLARD, with Her Majesty's Mails, Passengers, Specie, and Cargo, will leave this for the above places on THURSDAY, the 21st January, at Noon.

Cargo will be received on board until Noon, Specie and Parcels at the office until 2 P.M. on the 20th idem.

For Particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply at the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong. CONTENTS AND VALUE OF PACKAGES ARE REQUIRED.

*** A Written Declaration of the Contents and Value of the Packages for the Overland Route is required by the Egyptian Government, and must be delivered by the Shippers to the Company's Agents, with the Bills of Lading or with Parcels; and the Company do not hold themselves responsible for any Detention or Prejudice which may happen from the incorrectness in such declaration.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all goods shipped by their Steamers for Europe through Egypt, either by rail, or by Canal in their own Steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Black Bills of Lading.

A. McIVER, *Superintendent,*
Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.'s Office, Hongkong, 8th January, 1875.

HONGKONG ICE COMPANY

HAVE always on hand a STOCK of CLEAR SOLID BLOCK ICE made from PURE FILTERED WATER, without the use of Ether, Ammonia, or any kind of Chemicals whatever;

PRICE TWO CENTS PER POUND.

SPECIAL AGREEMENTS made with Steamship Owners or Agents.

DEPOT, No. 17, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDINGS.

WORKS at EAST POINT.

KYLE & BAIN,
Proprietors.

1992 Hongkong, 2nd December, 1874.

NOTICE.

STEAMERS leaving this port requiring COAL, can obtain it from the Undersigned.

W. G. HALE & Co.,
Saigon.

tf 1581 16th September, 1873.

FOOCHOW DOCK.

PAGODA ANCHORAGE.

THE above Granite-floored DOCK has lately been LENGTHENED to 400 *feet over all*, and is now capable of receiving vessels up to 330 feet on the keel. The breadth of the Dock at the bottom is 40 feet, at the top 30 feet, and the width at the entrance is 56 feet. Depth of water on the sill 13 feet at average neap, and 17 feet at average spring tides.

The Dock has a Caisson Gate, and is pumped out by steam.

A new FOUNDRY, for large iron and brass castings has recently been added.

The Machine Shop contains a 12-inch Screw Cutting Gap-lathe, Small Lathes, Drilling and Screwing Machines, Steam Saw Mill, Large Smithy, &c., &c.

Dry Godowns are on the premises, available for stowage of cargo, &c.

A large stock of Timber, Metal, and other Dock-yard Material always on hand.

Vessels docked for examination, remetalled, resparred, repaired also done in harbour; and iron ships and steamers cleaned and painted, at moderate charges. Particulars can be obtained at the Dock, or on application to the undersigned.

The Steam Tug *Woosung* is in thorough working order, and is available at all times to tow vessels to or from sea, at reasonable rates.

JOHN FORSTER & Co.

tf 1039 Foochow, 18th June, 1873.

F. KRUPP'S CAST STEEL WORKS, ESSEN, (GERMANY.)
SOLE AGENT FOR CHINA AND JAPAN,

F. PEIL,

tf 1671 *Hongkong, Shanghai, Cologne (Germany).*

SUNWOO,
MANUFACTURER OF
ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF MATTING,
WORKS—QUEEN'S ROAD, WEST POINT,
(Near the Sailors' Home.)

OFFICE—*Yau Kee, No. 30, Wing Lock Street.*
HONGKONG.

1423 Hongkong, 10th September, 1874.

NOTICE.

IN Order to meet the wishes of the Native Community, the Chinese Issue of this Paper has been, from the commencement of the China New Year, issued DAILY instead of on alternate days as before.

The Paper has been Established for nearly Twenty Years, and is, as to Editorial Management, under the Direction of a Well Educated Chinese Gentleman; gives reliable commercial and general information, and has the same position with the Native Community as to Advertisements and News as the English *Daily Press* with the Foreign Community. The Charge for Advertisements will be as heretofore.

Hongkong, 23rd February, 1874.

Post-Office Notifications.

A mail will close

For Yokohama and Hiogo.—Per *Montgomeryshire*, to-day, the 12th inst., at 11.30 A.M.

For Singapore and Penang.—Per *Arratoon Apcar*, to-day, the 12th inst., at 2.30 P.M.

For Singapore and Penang.—Per *Adria*, to-day, the 12th instant, at 3.30 P.M.

MAILS BY THE "*UNITED STATES PACKET.*"

The United States' Mail Packet "*ALASKA*" will be dispatched on WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant, at 3 P.M., with the Mails—

For Yokohama, San Francisco, the United States, and the United Kingdom.

The Post Office will be open for the reception of Ordinary Letters, Books, Newspapers, &c., until 2.30 P.M.

Letters can be posted on board the Packet from 2.30 P.M. to 2.50 P.M., on payment of a Late Fee of 12 cents in addition to the Postage.

The Prepayment of the Postage to all the above places by this route is compulsory. Correspondence insufficiently prepaid will be forwarded by the English Packets.

Correspondence addressed to Yokohama and the United States must be superscribed per "*ALASKA*," and that addressed to the United Kingdom must be superscribed "*viâ San Francisco.*"

F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.

General Post Office,
Hongkong, 4th January, 1875.

MAILS BY THE "*FRENCH PACKET.*"

The French Mail Packet "*ANADYR*" will be dispatched on THURSDAY, the 14th instant, at noon, with the Mails,—

To and through the United Kingdom *via Marseilles*; to France and other Continental States (in a closed mail to France), to Saigon, Singapore, Galle, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Aden, Seychelles, Reunion and Mauritius, Suez and Alexandria.

The Post Office will be open for the reception of Ordinary Letters, Newspapers, Books, &c., until 11 A.M. on the 14th instant, after which no Letters can be

Extracts.

LITTLE CHAIRS.

As the dews of eve are stealing
Gently, o'er us, children come
Trooping from their mirth and frolic,
Seeking mother, rest, and home;
Boys and girls, with ringing laughter,
Come, home's perfect joy to share,
While the wee, tired, rosy darling
Nestles in the little chair.

Memories, sweet and precious, cluster
Round these little chairs, that stand
Welcome as the sun at noonday
Through the whole bright, joyous land!
Always, somewhere, hearts are thrilling
O'er dear baby forms that wait,
Ripening by home's happy fireside,
For man's glorious estate.

How each grand old house is radiant,
From the time the first-born smiles,
Like a visitant from heaven.
Bright with baby ways and wiles,
Till the *last* child from the doorway
Goes, another home to rear—
When the loneliness and darkness
Make the midnight of Life's year!

Oh, the silence and the sadness
In those homes where little chairs
Vainly wait for white-robed angels,
Who have climbed the silver stairs!
Homes where mother-arms are empty—
Homes where aching hearts in vain
Call and call, but tremulous echoes
Mock their agony and pain.

In each home some nook is sacred,
For Love's blessings linger there;
Every heart has treasured relics,
Never dimmed by time or care!
And strong men look back with gladness
To those hours of sunny joy,
When some little chair enfolded
Mother's pure, light-hearted boy!

When those hours come that no baby
Falls to sleep on mother's breast—
When no merry, dimpled prattler
On a father's knee may rest—
Still, sometimes, in quiet evenings,
Age will seem to list their prayers,
And will cherish, oh, how fondly!
Those dear, little *vacant* chairs!

L. S. UPHAM.

WRITING.

The common idea about writing, in fact, seems to be the idea of Dogberry—namely, that it comes by nature, or, as Mr. Whittle Harvey, the Commissioner of Police, once put it, that if you wish to turn out poems equal to those of Wordsworth you have nothing to do but to picture to yourself a brilliant sunset, a few trees and flowers, peasants returning from their work through the long grass or the golden corn, and

Forty oxen feeding like one

in the meadows. "It's of no use talking to me," the Paris shopkeepers used to say when chatting over their papers in the boulevards about Scribe. "It is impossible that a man can earn three or four million francs by simply writing plays, *for if he could of course every one would write plays*."—*Gentleman's Magazine.*

SHERIDAN AND JERROLD.

Here, for instance, is one of Sheridan's happy sayings:—An old lady wanted Sheridan to accompany her for a walk in the country. Sheridan excused himself on account of the rain. The weather, however, cleared up, and the old lady again renewed her request. "Yes," said Sheridan, "it has cleared up enough for one, but not enough for two." Douglas Jerrold's jokes do not stand the test of time so well as Sheridan's. They do not mellow. They are too acrid. They want the quality of humour. Much, too, of his wit is, from its very nature, ephemeral. It was directed against abuses which have fortunately passed away. Our thanks to Douglas Jerrold must be not for making us smile now, but for having by his satire contributed to remove much gross injustice.—*Westminster Review.*

EATING AND DRINKING IN THE OLDEN TIME.

In April, 1694, the Czar (Peter the Great) being in England, went to Portsmouth, and, in his way, lay at Godalming in Surrey. There were thirteen sat at table, and eight servants. They had for supper five ribs of beef, weighing three stones, one sheep, weighing fifty-six pounds, three quarters of lamb, a shoulder roasted and a loin of veal boiled, with bacon, eight pullets, four couple of rabbits, three dozen of sack (sherry), one dozen of claret, and bread and beer, proportionable. For breakfast next morning, half-a-sheep, nineteen pounds of lamb, ten pullets, one dozen of chickens, and three quarts of brandy. Besides all this, six quarts of sack, mulled at night, and in the morning seven dozen of eggs, and salad. The reckoning came to £21.—*Collections of Peter le Neve, Norroy King at Arms.*

BURYING BEETLES.

There are many of the carrion-eaters which are strong-toothed, and can eat almost any animal substance that is less hard than bone; but those of the burying beetles cannot do so, and must have their food kept soft for them. For this purpose their is nothing better than burying it in the ground, where it cannot be dried up by the hot sunbeams or liquified by the wet, and absorbed into the ground before the grubs have lived their full larval life. That wonderful substance, earth, is the best preservative that could be found. The body of an animal, if covered with only a few inches of earth, decays but very slowly, and preserves its softness and moistness to the last. Of this property the beetles in question are taught by their instinct to avail themselves, and, inadequate as their bodies may seem to be for such a task, they manage to bury beneath the surface of the ground any small animal that may be lying dead upon it. This they do, not by digging a hole and putting the animal into it, but by scooping away the earth from beneath it, and so letting it gradually down. Even in our own country, where land is extensively cultivated, and where in consequence comparatively few carcases are allowed to lie unburied, the burying beetles are very numerous, and their work is really valuable. It is chiefly owing to their labours that a dead bird, mouse, rat, or any similar creature, is so seldom seen. In the first place, all wild creatures, on feeling the approach of death, seek out some retired spot wherein to breathe their last; and, in the second place, their bodies are mostly found and interred by the burying beetles before they become offensive to the nostrils. The sensitive organs of these insects detect decaying animal matter at wonderful distances, so that if a dead bird be laid on the ground and left undisturbed, it is mostly beneath the surface in four or five days. When collecting these beetles for the purpose of dissecting them throughout their various stages of existence, and watching the development of the various organs, I used to take dead birds, mice, rats, or even pieces of butchers' offal, and hide them away in fields, taking care to place them on soft ground, and always covering them with a flat stone so as to prevent them from being seen. The stone was no impediment to the beetles, who are directed by their olfactory and not their visual organs, and in the course of a single summer I thus obtained as many specimens as were needed. Abroad, however, and especially in the these vast tracts of land which have never been subjected to man, the burying beetles are, as might be supposed, larger, more powerful, and more numerous than they are with us, and perform good service in placing beneath the ground those dead animals which would otherwise be allowed to decay upon its surface. Thus they are not only scavengers, but agriculturists, for they enrich the soil by burying beneath its surface those substances which would only be wasted if allowed to decay above ground.—"*Insects Abroad,*" *by the Rev. J. G. Wood.*

INDUSTRIAL ARTS OF THE BRITONS.

Considerable stress is laid by Cæsar on the use of chariots by the Britons, who, he says, having driven to all parts of the enemy's army, and distributed their darts to the best advantage, frequently put the foremost ranks into disorder with only the noise of their wheels and horses; then forcing their way into the midst of the cavalry, forsook their chariots and fought on foot, performing at the same instant the part of nimble horsemen and of stable foot; their drivers, in the meanwhile, drawing off a little way out of the battle, placed themselves so conveniently, that if their party was too much oppressed by the enemy, they might safely retreat to them. So expert were they at this exercise, by perpetual practice, that they could stay their horses upon a full stretch, even in the midst of a descent; stop short and turn, run upon the pole, rest upon the harness, and throw themselves with great dexterity into their chariots. Diodorus says the inhabitants are the original people of Britain, and lived to this time after their own ancient manner and custom; for in fights they use chariots, as it is said the old Grecian heroes did in the Trojan war. And he describes the chariots used in Gaul as drawn by two horses, which carry a charioteer and a soldier; and when they meet horsemen in battle they fall upon them with their darts, then quitting their chariots, they to it with their swords. Now, it is clear that unless chariots were imported, there must have been workshops in this country in which they were prepared, or for such parts as were not imported. It requires a skilful workman to make a set, or even a pair, of wheels which will all run together truly; and it is clear from the agility of the men, and the case with which the vehicles were manœuvred, that all the parts were well made and well put together; and that the harness also was good, the materials of which are not named. The use of the pole between the horses is not characteristic of rude artificers, as unless it worked easily on its centre, it would impede freedom of action. Then it is clear that the charioteers could not possess such skill and dexterity ascribed to them without much practice, consequently they probably had chariot races analogous to those in the Olympic games. The Britons were acquainted with the working of metals; they imported brass; they exported tin and some iron; their weapons were metallic, though their swords may have been as deficient in temper as those of the Gauls under Hannibal. It is very probable, if they had courses for horse and chariot races, that the Romans would adopt them for the like purpose. How many such there were is, I believe, undetermined; but there can be little doubt that the Roosdyke, near Chapel-en-le-Frith, Derbyshire, and the Roodee at Chester retain the Celtic names which they bore when so used. The former name indicates artificial construction, and the place is described as an artificially-formed valley, averaging in width forty paces, and thirteen hundred paces in length, mainly cut out of the hill to a depth of from ten to thirty feet, but where not so excavated enclosed with banks of earth. At the west end is the meta, and at the east end the goal and other tumuli. The spectators were doubtless ranged along the bank throughout its entire length. The Roodee at Chester is on low land, partly, and possibly entirely, reclaimed from the river. The city walls on one side being greatly elevated above the level of the course, would give the people a view of the whole; while persons of higher position were no doubt accommodated then, as now, in a grand stand. The first syllable roo is probably derived from C. *rudh*, which it resembles in sound, signifying a race. This conjecture receives support from one of the names of Chester, Caerleon ffawr, which is confused with Caerleon mawr. The latter signifies Caerleon great, as a distinction from other Caerleons on Usk, Ultra Pontem, and in Cornwall; and fawr means a course, referring doubtless to the Roodee. The early history of the manufactures of the British isles has been but insufficiently explored; were all the items of information collected, it is probable the condition of the people would be more correctly appreciated. There cannot be any doubt that in Ireland the workers in metal were expert long before the Christian era; and though the super-position of other social strata occasions difficulty in analysing contemporary strata in England, it is probable that the state of civilisation was very similar. Any marked difference is inconceivable between people so near, and between whom there is evidence of frequent intercourse.—*Transactions of the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire.*

The vastness of London is strikingly pointed out in a document just issued by one of the numerous religious societies of the metropolis, which states that the police boundaries cover 576 square miles, and include a population of 4,000,000; that there are gathered more Jews than there are in Palestine, more Scotch than there are in Edinburgh, more Irish than there are in Dublin, and more Roman Catholics than there are in Rome. There is a birth in London every five minutes and a death every eight minutes.

Insurances.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to GRANT POLICIES AGAINST FIRE to the extent of 45,000 Dollars on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, at Current Local Rates, subject to a Discount of 20 °/₀ on the premia.

EDWARD NORTON & Co., *Agents.*

tf 8 Hongkong, January, 1875.

LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Marine risks at current rates.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

tf 471 Hongkong, 1st March, 1874.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company's Fire Department, are prepared to GRANT POLICIES against FIRE to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, at current rates, subject to an immediate discount of Twenty per cent.

THE BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED.

1y 790 Hongkong, 20th May, 1874.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20 °/₀) upon the current local rate of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., *Agents.*

tf 1193 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept *risks against Fire at current rates*, subject to a bonus of 20 per cent.

SIEMSSEN & Co., *Agents.*

tf 39 Hongkong, 16th November, 1872.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two-thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premia contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

OLIPHANT & Co., *General Agents.*

tf 951 Hongkong, 17th April, 1873.

Insurances.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES at Current Rates.

MELCHERS & Co., *Agents, Royal Insurance Company.*

tf 1780 Hongkong, 28th October, 1874.

THE SECOND COLONIAL SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, call SPECIAL ATTENTION OF SHIPPERS to the low rates of premium charged for all steamer risks, besides which a Brokerage of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. (33⅓ °/₀) will be allowed on risks to ports in China, Japan, the Philippines, and the Straits. On risk to all other ports the Brokerage will be FIFTEEN PER CENT. (15 °/₀) only.

SIEMSSEN & Co., *Agents.*

tf 1028 Hongkong, 1st July, 1874.

THE SWISS LLOYDS' TRANSPORT INSURANCE COMPANY, WINTERTHUR.

Subscribed Capital, ... $1,000,000
Co-insures with French Lloyd, Paris, ... $1,400,000
AND WITH
French Company, Paris, ... $1,000,000
$3,400,000

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies on Marine Risks to all parts of the World at Current Rates, allowing a Brokerage of 45 °/₀ on Risks East of Singapore, and of 20 °/₀ on all other Risks.

VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co., *Agents.*

1043 Hongkong, 1st September, 1874.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $60,000 on any one

FIRST-CLASS RISK,

at Current Rates.

A RETURN OF TWENTY PER CENT. (20 °/₀) will be made on the premium charged on all Insurances, such RETURN being payable on the issue of the Policy.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., *Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company.*

333 Hongkong, 1st March, 1874.

YANGTSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

NOTICE.

ON and after this date the above Association will allow a Brokerage of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. (33⅓ °/₀) on Local Risks only.

RUSSELL & Co., *Agents.*

tf 1800 Hongkong, 4th June, 1874.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE RISKS.

Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal ports of India, Australia, and the East.

A BROKERAGE of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. will be allowed on all LOCAL RISKS.

FIRE RISKS.

Policies granted on First-class Buildings to an extent of $20,000.

A DISCOUNT of TWENTY PER CENT. (20 °/₀) upon the current local rates will be allowed on all premium charged for insurance; such discount being deducted at the time of the issue of policy.

RUSSELL & Co., *Agents.*

1 Hongkong, 1st January, 1875.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.

Established 1809.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the following rates, subject to a discount of 20 °/₀.

Detached and semi-detached Dwelling Houses removed from Town, and their Contents.....	¾ per cent. per annum.
Other Dwelling Houses, used strictly as such, and their Contents.....	½ " "
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their Contents.....	1 " "

SHORT PERIOD INSURANCES.

Not exceeding ten days	⅓ of the annual rate.
Not exceeding one month.....	½ "
Above 1 month, and not exceeding 3 months.....	¾ "
Above 3 months, and not exceeding 6 months	⅞ "
Above 6 months.....	the full annual rate.

GILMAN & Co., *Agents.*

tf 1903 Hongkong, 8th May, 1874.

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY AT HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES to the extent of $65,000, on first-class risks at current rates.

MELCHERS & Co.

tf 674 Hongkong, 1st May, 1874.

OFFICE OF THE CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

ON and after this date the above Company will allow a Brokerage of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. (33⅓ °/₀) on Local Risks only.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co., *General Agents.*

tf 876 Hongkong, 4th June, 1874.

CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE.

AFTER this date, a brokerage of Thirty-three and one-third per cent. (33⅓ °/₀) will be allowed by this Agency on risks to ports in CHINA, JAPAN, the PHILIPPINES, and the STRAITS.

On risks to all other ports, the brokerage will be ten per cent. (10 °/₀) only.

WM. PUSTAU & Co., *Agents.*

tf 131 Hongkong, 21st January, 1874.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20 °/₀) upon the current local rates of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., *Agents.*

tf 1192 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above-mentioned Ports.

No charge for Policy fees.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE, *Secretary.*

Hongkong, 1st November, 1871. [tf 385

Insurances.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 1958 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CHAS. H. MORGAN *Agent.*

1y 943 Hongkong, 18th June, 1874.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $40,000, on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

tf 717 Hongkong, 9th November, 1868.

YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS 800,000 TAELS.

POLICIES granted on *Marine Risks* to all parts of the World, at current rates.

This Association will, until further notice, provide out of the earnings, first for an interest dividend of 15 °/₀ for shareholders on Capital, and thereafter distribute among Policy holders annually, in cash, ALL the profits of the Underwriting Business *pro rata* to amount of premium contributed.

RUSSELL & Co., *Agents.*

tf 1089 Hongkong, 9th July, 1872.

Insurances.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

THE Undersigned is prepared to Grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $45,000 on First-class Risks.

A Discount of Twenty per cent. (20 °/₀) upon the Current Local Rates of Premia will be allowed upon Insurances effected with this Office.

T. G. LINSTEAD, *Agent, Sun Fire Office.*

1335 Hongkong, 26th August, 1874.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1843.

THE Undersigned is authorised to accept risks on behalf of this Office, by First Class Steamers and Sailing Ships.

A. McIVER, *Agent.*

tf Hongkong, 1st July, 1867.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST, A.D. 1720.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.

A discount of 20 °/₀ allowed.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000, on reasonable terms.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 1363 Hongkong, 26th July, 1872.

HONGKONG MARKETS.

As Reported by Chinese on the 11th January, 1875.

COTTON GOODS.

COTTON YARN, No. 16 a 24, per 400 lbs,	$105.00 a	$113.50
" " 28 a 32 " "	111.00 a	119.00
" " 36 a 42 " "	120.00 a	135.00
GREY SHIRTINGS, 7 lbs ..... per piece	$1.70 a	1.75
" 8 lbs ..... "	1.97 a	2.00
" 8½ lbs ..... "	2.20 a	2.35
WHITE SHIRTINGS, 54 a 60 reed. "	2.15 a	2.20
" 64 a 66 " "	2.40 a	2.55
" 68 a 80 " "	2.55 a	3.60
WHITE SPOTTED DO. ..... per piece	2.40 a	2.45
WHITE BROCADES, ... "	2.65 a	2.70
AMERICAN DRILLS, 30 yards ..... "	2.60 a	2.65
" 40 " ..... "	3.85 a	4.00
GREY T-CLOTHS, 34 yds & 58 in. 7 lbs,	1.80 a	2.05
" 32 " & 36 " 6 lbs,	2.15 a	2.20
DYED SPOTTED SHIRTINGS, ... "	3.50 a	3.65
DYED BROCADE DO. ..... "	3.80 a	3.95
DYED DAMASK DO. ..... per piece	5.85 a	6.00
CHINTZ, ... "	1.80 a	1.85
HANDKERCHIEFS, Blue, ... per doz.	0.60 a	0.62
" Brown, ... "	0.60 a	0.65
" Red, ... "	0.75 a	0.80
VELVETS, Black, 22 inch ..... per yard	0.21 a	0.22
" Gentian, 22 " ..... "	0.17 a	0.18
VELVETEENS, Black, ... "	0.22 a	0.23

WOOLLEN GOODS.

SPANISH STRIPES, ... per yard	0.76 a	0.79
LONG ELLS, *MM* Scarlet, ... per piece	10.00 a	10.20
" " Assorted, ... "	9.40 a	9.50
" *HH* Scarlet, ... "	9.20 a	9.35
" " Assorted, ... "	9.40 a	9.45
CAMLETS, SSS ..... "	16.50 a	17.00
" SS ..... "	18.00 a	18.30
" S ..... "	19.00 a	19.20
" *BBB* ..... "	20.00 a	20.50
LASTINGS, *DD* ..... "	15.50 a	18.00

METALS.

IRON, Nail Rod ..... per picul	3.60 a	3.75
" Hoop, ... "	4.50 a	4.75
" Bar, ... "	3.25 a	3.50
" Wire, ... "	8.25 a	8.50
LEAD, ... "	7.50 a	7.70
STEEL, English, ... per tub.	4.70 a	4.75
" Swedish, ... "	4.80 a	4.90
TIN, Malacca, ... per picul	24.00 a	25.50
TIN PLATES, ... per box	7.80 a	8.30
SPELTRING METAL, ... per picul	2.50 a	2.00
QUICKSILVER, English, ... "	213.00 a	—
" American, ... "	215.00 a	—
SPELTER, ... "	7.25 a	7.50

PRODUCE.

COTTON, Shanghai ..... per picul	13.00 a	13.40
" Ningpo, ... "	13.00 a	13.50
" Tientsin, ... "	14.50 a	15.00
" Tungchow, ... "	14.50 a	15.00
" Bengal, ... "	12.00 a	14.50
ALUM, ... "	1.32 a	1.65
SAPPANWOOD, white, ... "	4.50 a	4.60
" Black, ... "	3.30 a	3.50
RICE, Bengal, Cargo No. 1 ..... "	2.45 a	2.50
" " " 2 ..... "	2.20 a	2.25
" Siam, white, ... "	1.85 a	1.90
" mill cleaned, ... "	1.70 a	1.75
" Manila, ... "	2.35 a	2.40
" Singapore, ... "	2.10 a	2.15
" Saigon, ... "	1.60 a	1.65
" Arracan, ... "	2.10 a	2.15
" Rangoon, ... "	2.35 a	2.40
SALTPETRE, ... "	5.75 a	6.50
COALS, AFLOAT, ... per ton		
" English steam, ... "	13.00 a	14.00
" Sydney, ... "	10.50 a	—
WINDOW GLASS ..... per box	3.60 a	3.70
STRAITS PRODUCE, &c.,		
RATTANS, Straits, ... per pcl.	5.50 a	6.00
" Bertam, ... "	4.60 a	4.80
PEPPER, White, ... "	18.00 a	18.50
" Black, ... "	12.70 a	12.80
BETEL NUT, ... "	2.80 a	3.75
SANDAL WOOD Malabar, ... "	4.00 a	4.35
" South Sea, ... "	17.50 a	19.00
SAPAN WOOD, Manila, ... "	1.50 a	2.20
" Siam, ... "	2.60 a	2.75
FLOUR, American, per barrel of 200 lbs	6.25 a	6.50
" " " of 100 lbs	2.60 a	2.75
" California, per sack of 50 lbs	1.10 a	1.25
WHEAT, Tientsin, ... per pcl.	1.30 a	1.95
" California, ... "	2.25 a	2.30
SUGAR, Canton white, 1 a 3 ..... "	6.70 a	7.15
" " Dk. Brown, ... "	3.60 a	3.70
" West Coast, Dk. Brown, ... "	3.20 a	3.30
" Manila, Dry White, ... "	4.50 a	4.60
" " Dk. Brown, ... "	3.75 a	3.90
CAMPHOR, packed, ... "	15.00 a	15.25
PEAS, White, ... "	1.88 a	1.90
" Green, ... "	2.75 a	2.90
" Black, ... "	1.75 a	1.90
" Yellow, ... "	1.85 a	1.92
MUSHROOMS, ... "	60.00 a	65.00
SEAWEED, Green, ... "	2.25 a	2.50
" Cut, ... "	2.70 a	2.80
MUSSELS, Dry Siam large ..... "	9.50 a	11.50
" " " middle, ... "	7.75 a	8.20
" " " small ..... "	5.20 a	5.75
VERMICELLI, Tientsin ..... "	7.20 a	7.80
BEES WAX, Japan, White ..... "	12.00 a	12.50
" Hankow, ... "	20.00 a	22.00

SHIPPING IN THE CANTON WATERS.

HONGKONG.

STEAMERS.

Vessels.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination.
Adria	W. E. Breeze	Brit. str	781	P. & O. S. N. Co	
Albay		Span. str	269	D. Lapraik & Co	*Sunk*
Alaska	Van Sire	Amr. str		P. M. S. S. Co	Yokohama, &c.
Amoy	Drewes	Brit. str	814	Siemssen & Co	
Anadyr	Rigodit	Fren. str	3447	Messageries Maritimes	Saigon, &c.
Arratoon Apcar	R. Cass	Brit. str	959	D. Lapraik & Co	Singapore, &c.
Cassandra	Langer	Ger. str	926	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Carriebrooke	Scott	Brit. str	875	Sun Cheong & Co	Singapore, &c.
China	T. S. Gardner	Brit. str	971	D. Sassoon, Sons & Co	Singapore, &c.
China	Philip	Amr. str	4000	P. M. S. S. Co	
China	Henninge	Ger. str	642	Siemssen & Co	
Fame	Vicary	Brit. str	116	H. K. & W. Dk. Co	*Tug Plying*
Foiwan	Benning	Brit. str.		A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Fleurs Castle	Geo. B. Dickie	Brit. str	1622	Adamson, Bell & Co	
Hanyang ‡	Bell	Brit. str	290	Master	
Kinshan ‡	Cary	Brit. str	1050	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Kin-Kiang ‡	Benning	Brit. str	1061	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Leonor		Span. str	393	D. Lapraik & Co	
Little Orphan	—	Brit. str	40	H. K. & W'poa Dock Co	
Mactan	Larrinaga	Span. str	312	H. Kisar	
Malacca	Almond	Brit. str	1618	P. & O. S. N. Co	Yokohama
Massilia	Bernard	Brit. str	1033	P. & O. S. N. Co	
Montgomeryshire	Butlin	Brit. str	1146	John Burd & Co	
Nanzing	Lamont	Bric. str	417	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Norna		Brit. str	606	Kwok Acheong	
Pawtuxet	E. Smith	Amr. str	280	Aug. Heard & Co	Macao
Powan ‡	A. H. Benning	Brit. str	1890	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Poyang §	Carroll	Brit. str	821	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Rajah	Menzell	Brit. str	359	Chinese	
Regulus	Harrison	Brit. str	505	Lembke	
Saltee	Garceau	Brit. str	252	Landstein & Co	
Sir J. Jeejeebhoy		Brit. str	101	Kwok Acheong	
Yot-sai		Brit. str	180	Kwok Acheong	
Yottung	Koch	Brit. str	323	Kwok Acheong	
Yuen-tze-fee	Moulles	Brit. str	375	D. Lapraik & Co	

‡ *Running between Hongkong and Canton.*
§ *Running between Macao and Hongkong.*

SAILING VESSELS.

Vessels.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination.
Alva	Souza	Port. sh	631	Brandao & Co	Dunedin, &c.
Amiral Devoulx	Cariqua	Fren. bk	774	Carlowitz & Co	
Atlantic	Mellin	Brit. sh	1709	Order	
Batavia	Hertzer	Ger. bk	361	Siemssen & Co	
Burra Noorfol	Worgitzky	Siam. bk	360	Chinese	
Carolina	Meyer	Ger. bk	360	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Cecilia		Port. bk	533		
Chateaubriand	Herve	Fren. bk	380	Carlowitz & Co	Bangkok
Charlotte Andrews	Place	Brit. bk	356	Rozario & Co	Batavia
Chinaman	Mackenzie	Brit. bk	637	Olyphant & Co	New York
Chlores	Matzen	Ger. bk	328	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	Saigon
Clementine	Messac	Fren. bk	395	Carlowitz & Co	Halifax
Commissay	Hunter	Brit. sh	900	Aug. Heard & Co	New York
Delia	E. de Basozabal	Span. bk	386	Remedios & Co	
Delphin	Lilienthal	Ger. sch	246	Wm. Pustau & Co	Hamburg
Elizabeth Dougall	White	Brit. sh	525	Rozario & Co	San Francisco
Emigrante	L. Castagnino	Fern. sh	946	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Fortune	Shultze	Siam. bk	447	Tack-mee & Co	
Game Cock	Stoddard	Amr. sh	1120	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	
Glory	Jorgensen	Siam. bk	442	Tack Mee & Co	
H. & L.	Esturico	Fren. bk	250	Order	
Jan Peter	Molson	Ger. bk	336	Wm. Pustau & Co	
John Milton	Murphy	Brit. sh	613	Order	
Juno	Blethen	Amr. bk	350	Captain	
Kim-lee-wat	Scott	Brit. lor	120	Chinese	
Lizzie H.	Babson	Amr. bk	896	Aug. Heard & Co	
Lotte	Hilderbrand	Ger. bk	400	Bourjan & Co	
Lucre	Colberg	Siam. bk	432	Chinese	San Francisco
Malvina	Kluge	Ger. bk	460	Bourjan & Co	
Margopolo	Jager	Ger. bk	358	Siemssen & Co	
Marquis of Argyle	Wm. McKeon	Brit. sh	450	Rozario & Co	
Monsoon	Geo. Hunter	Brit. bk	288	Rozario & Co	
Morning Light	Chaston	Brit. sh	2377	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	San Francisco
Morning Star	Ellefsen	Siam. bk	570	Chinese	
Onward	Stimson	Brit. sh	606	Rozario & Co	
Otto	Adamson	Ger. bg	231	Captain	
Portland	Smith	Brit. sh	372	Rozario & Co	Dunedin
Rapid	F. Bunte	Siam. bk	429	Chinese	
Rosalia	M. Tronncoja	Span. sch	217	Remedios & Co	Manila
Sarah Nicholson	Selkirk	Brit. sh	933	Messageries Maritimes	
Scotland	Holcomb	Amr. sch	78	Captain	
Siam Crown	T. Weth	Siam. sh	539	Tack-mee & Co	
St. Paul	T. M. Otten	Siam. bk	300	Tack-mee & Co	
Tai Watt	F. Sass	Siam. bk	654	Chinese	
Tamesa	Green	Brit. bk	713	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Teresa	Barredo	Span. bk	261	Siemssen & Co	
Thereso	Mudgett	Amr. sh	1320	Birley & Co	Honlo, &c.
Three Brothers	Katilke	Brit. bk	369	Chinese	
Weymouth	Hunt	Brit. sh	900	Russell & Co	

RECEIVING VESSELS & HULKS.

Chusa	Mather	Pw. Mag.	283	Harbour Master
John Adam	Stroud	Hulk	318	Water Police

WHAMPOA.

STEAMERS.

Lintin	Brit. str	69	Kwok Acheong	

SAILING VESSELS.

Chattanooga	Freeman	Amr. bk	526	Olyphant & Co	New York
Edmond Gressier	Faisquel	Fren. bk	299	Chinese	
Kinfauns Castle	Jas. Dodds	Brit. sh	799	A. MacG. Heaton	London
Margaton	Forman	Brit. bk	330	Gas Co	Trieste
Titania	England	Brit. sh	979	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	London

CANTON.

An-lan	Godsil	H.I.C.M.	g.b.		
Chen-jui	Wade	H.I.C.M.	g.b.		
Ching-Sing	E. Choy	H.I.C.M.	g.b.		
Demerara				Customs Chop	
Maria y Viconte		Span. bk	384		
Ngan-tan	Stewart	H.I.C.M.	g.b.		
Sui-Tsing	James Stewart	H.I.C.M.	g.b.		
Sun-Chee	Scott	H.I.C.M.	g.b.		
Tien-Po		H.I.C.M.	g.b.		
Yantic	McDougal	U.S. cor.	490		
Yangtsze	Corner	Brit. str	782	Siemssen & Co	
Yung-ching	Gibbon	Chi. str	606	C. M. S. N. Co	

MACAO.

In port on 5th January, 1875.

Concordia	J.